THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscription by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1876. NO. 168.

REMOVAL.

The Commercial

WILL REMOVE TO THE

IRON BUILDING,

NO. 70 FIFTH AVENUE,

About April 1st, 1876,

Where we will be happy to see all our Old Friends and Patrons.

The Commercial Printing Co.

## FIRST EDITION.

### HARRISBURG.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., March 21, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. Anderson offered a resolution recalling from the Governor House bill No. 6. Agreed to.

Mr. Newmyer's bill for the classification of real estate and election assessors in Pittsburgh passed to third reading.

An attempt to take up the Centennial appropriation bill failed.

The following bills passed finally:

Repealing an act entitled "An act for the more speedy collection of taxes in Hallam township, York county."

For the regulation of international exhibitions held under the State government.

To authorize the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of the Northern District to administer oaths.

Authorizing certain public and municipal corporations to borrow money upon mortgages of their real estate.

For the punishment of cruelty to animals.

To make the 10th day of May a legal holiday.

Relative to the summoning of jurors to serve in criminal courts.

To enable hospitals, schools and charitable institutions generally to purchase, receive and hold ground rents for investments.

The following were defeated:

Supplementary to the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the 29th day of April, A. D. 1874, extending its provisions to all who may have the right to vote at elections for directors, managers or trustees.

Providing for the establishment of industrial schools in this Commonwealth.

Authorizing a change of venue.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the manner of increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations," approved the 18th day of April, 1874.

The following passed finally:

Senate bills No. 217, 226, 158, 174, 186, 194, 222, 149.

The Governor nominated the following appointments for the advice and consent of the Senate: C. M. Brown to be Justice of the Peace for the borough of Harrisville, Butler county, until thirty days after the next borough election. Notaries Public—T. T. Morris and R. W. Miller, Pittsburgh; Joseph Maxwell, Greensville, Mercer county.

Adjourned until Thursday morning.

HOUSE.

A large delegation of physicians were present in the House this morning in the interest of the bill authorizing the use of unclaimed bodies of convicts. The matter was taken up for consideration, and after insertion of several amendments was put on the table.

An attempt, which failed, was made by Mr. Lusk to fix the sessions of the House on Friday evenings and Saturday mornings.

The following were passed finally:

House bill 66 (the coal miners' bill) by a vote of 152 yeas to eight nays.

Empowering Councils in the boroughs and Common wealth, to prescribe by ordinance the salary to be paid out of the borough treasury to the Burgess, in lieu of fees, fines and costs, the manner in which salaries shall be paid, and giving bounties on fox, wild cat and hawk scalps, and for the killing of hawks and owls.

For the more convenient dispatch of public business in the courts.

Defining and defining the duties and powers of recorders for cities of the third class, which accept the provisions of this act.

The following were defeated:

To prevent the unlicensed sale of merchandise at auction in any city, borough or township in this Commonwealth by other than licensed vendues.

Mr. Christy attempted to suspend the rules so as to introduce his joint resolution creating a committee of investigation into the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The motion was laid on the table by a vote of eighty-two yeas to eight nays. All the Allegheny members, excepting Mr. Caverly (absent) voted for the introduction of the joint resolution. Lowman did not vote at all.

The Conference Committee to whom was referred the bill regulating the salaries of city officers in counties containing over 150,000 inhabitants, which comprises Philadelphia, Allegheny and Luzerne counties, finally agreed upon a bill, which will be reported Thursday or Friday next. The bill will pass both Houses and become a law.

It cuts off all perquisites, thus making a saving to Allegheny county of at least $10,000 annually. The salaries of Allegheny county officials will be as follows:

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## XLIV. CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1876.

SENATE.

Bills, petitions, &c., were presented as follows:

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin—Joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin against bridging the Mississippi river. Referred.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Wright, Logan, Dawes, Cooper, Sherman, Dorsey, Christiancy, Ingalls, Windham and others, from the Good Templars and other temperance organizations in their several States, all praying for the passage of prohibitory liquor laws in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and also for the passage of a law prohibiting the use of liquor among officials of the civil, military and naval service of the United States. Referred.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back House bill No. 810, known as the Military Academy bill, with the recommendation that the Senate adhere to its amendments and ask for a committee of conference. Agreed to, and Messrs. Allison, Logan and Wallace were appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. ALLISON called up Senate bill No. 590, providing for an agreement with the Sioux, and, pending its consideration, the morning hour expired and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to count the votes for President and Vice President.

After debate by Messrs. Maxey and Jones, of Florida, the question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Frelinghuysen. The amendment proposed by Mr. Cooper, viz: to strike out all after the word "agree" in the first line, and insert the following: "The difference shall be immediately referred to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the presiding officer of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, whose decision shall be final. If the Chief Justice is absent or unable to attend, the senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court present in the Capitol, or other place of meeting, shall act in his place." The amendments was lost—nays 30, yeas 29

The question then recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. Johnston to the amendment proposed by Mr. Cooper, viz: to strike out all after the word "and" in the first line, and insert "If the Senate should vote for one certificate and the House of Representatives for another, a joint meeting of the two House shall immediately determine which shall be counted by the States, the representation from each State, including the Senators therefrom, having one vote, but if the representation of any State shall be equally divided, its vote shall not be counted." The debate was continued by Messrs. Stevenson, Thurman, Withers and Morton.

Mr. MAXEY proposed an amendment, which he asked to have printed, providing that the President of the Senate, acting as the presiding officer of the two Houses in joint session, shall decide which is the valid return, &c.

Pending the discussion, the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. WOODWORTH corrected the Journal of yesterday, in which he is reported as not having voted on the Atkin's bill for the repeal of the Resumption act, and stated that he had voted in favor of the bill.

Mr. BRIGHT offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department to inquire into the management and disposition of captured and abandoned property. Adopted.

Mr. REAGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the law for the regulation of commerce and navigation, and for the regulation of steam vessels. It was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER then called the committees for reports.

Mr. LYNDE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the bill providing for the printing of speeches and remarks of members of Congress and Senators in the language in which they are delivered. Laid on the table.

Mr. CAULFIELD, from the same committee, reported a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person in the employment of the United States to solicit or contribute funds for election purposes, or to canvass in any election in any State, county or district in the United States.

Mr. HOAR offered an amendment, providing that the bill should not be construed to prevent voluntary contributions for the purpose of circulating documents or of procuring public addresses on questions of public interest.

Mr. CAULFIELD said that it was the object of the Judiciary Committee, in reporting the bill, to cut off all apologies and evasions and subterfuges of every character.

Mr. BLAINE—Does the language of the bill include within its provisions Senators and members of Congress?

Mr. CAULFIELD—I do not consider that it does, because they are not officers of the Government.

Mr. BLAINE—Why not include them?

Mr. CAULFIELD—If the gentleman wishes to include them he may offer an amendment for that purpose.

Mr. BLAINE—I will certainly do so if I am to judge from the suspicious observation he has been, and I think that the testimony of the country will be, that there have been more corruption made and contained in campaigns for Congress, both by successful and defeated candidates, than by a generation of Government clerks whom this bill aims at. If you propose to cut off five or ten dollar contributions, which the Lord knows ought to be cut off, from these poor clerks, and allow a candidate for Congress to pay five, ten, twenty or thirty thousand dollars, as I have heard of in this Chamber, then it seems to me the bill is a mere pretense and does not touch the evil at all. I move that you insert "Senators and Representatives in Congress."

Mr. CAULFIELD—I decline to yield any further.

The SPEAKER—Does the gentleman from Illinois yield for the amendment?

Mr. CAULFIELD—No, I cannot yield.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman said he would yield.

Mr. CAULFIELD—Well, I withdraw what I said.

Mr. BLAINE—Then the gentleman declines to have Senators and Representatives brought under the same rule as he wishes applied to department clerks?

Mr. CAULFIELD—Other members of the Judiciary Committee have reports to make, and I wish to give them an opportunity to do so. But, in reply to what the gentleman from Maine has said, I must say that whatever his experience may be on subjects of contributions by members of Congress, and of frauds committed by them, I know nothing about them. He may speak from experience; I have none on the subject.

Mr. BLAINE—I have run for Congress seven times, and have never contributed a postage stamp for any improper purpose whatever, and I can indeed gentlemen who have run for Congress and have spent $50,000 in the election. I wish to have it out on this issue, and I now move to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered, and I will be for the House to say on the yeas and nays, whether it will include Senators and members of Congress. The whole matter—

A member—And candidates for Congress?

Mr. BLAINE—No, that is too indefinite.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the motion to reconsider.

Mr. CAULFIELD offered to admit the amendment, but the offer was received with triumphant shouts of "regular order" from the Republican side of the House. The vote was reconsidered—yeas 206, nays 4.

Without proceeding further on the subject, Mr. KEW rose to a question of privilege, and stated that himself and Messrs. Glover and Smith, of the recent Louisiana Returning Board Committee on the Real Estate Pool, had been subpœned to appear to-day before the Grand Jury of this District, and they desired to submit the matter for the instruction of the House.

Mr. TUCKER offered a resolution authorizing Messrs. New, Glover and Smith to appear and testify under such summons. Agreed to.

Mr. BLAINE then offered his proposed amendment to the bill prohibiting certain contributions from Government clerks. The amendment is to include Senators, Representatives and delegates in Congress, and to add the words, "Any contribution of money or other valuable thing, as herein prohibited, by any Senator, Representative or delegate in Congress, while he was a candidate for Congress, shall, in addition to the penalties herein prescribed, operate as a disqualification to his holding his seat."

Amendments were also offered by Messrs. Reagan, Kewitt, of Alabama, and Brown, of Kentucky, which are to be considered when the bill next comes up.

Mr. BLEDSOE offered a resolution calling for a statement of the accounts of the Navy Department with its fiscal agents at London for every year since 1865. Adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. COX in the chair, on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Speeches were made by Mr. Hubbie against the Morrison tariff bill, and by Mr. Feeny, voted the introduction of the joint resolution. Lowman did not vote at all.

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## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

### ADVERSE REPORT ON DANA.

### Its Consideration Postponed for the Present.

### WALLACE AND RANDALL OFF FOR LANCASTER.

### The Latter for Black---The Former for Nobody.

### THE TARIFF BILL IN COMMITTEE.

### General Butler Tells What He Knows About Pendleton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1876.

**Dana's Nomination Reported Adversely.**

The Committee on Foreign Relations today reaffirmed their adverse decision on the nomination of Mr. Dana. In addition to the original charges, the offensive letter recently written by him, with reference to the action of the committee in his case, afforded reasons for this action. One of the leading members of the committee remarked that any one who would write such a letter, under the circumstances, was not fit for a diplomatic post, especially one of such great importance. In the executive session to-day, the nomination of Mr. Dana was reported adversely. Mr. Boutwell objected to its present consideration, in order to gain time. There is no doubt that the Senate will confirm the adverse report of the committee. Ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, writes to Senator Dawes that Mr. Dana was not guilty of literary piracy; the decision of the court declares that he was. The Massachusetts delegation signed a protest against Mr. Dana's rejection.

**The Lancaster Convention.**

Senator Wallace and Representative Randall left for Lancaster to-day, to attend the Democratic Convention. Mr. Randall, in conversation, stated that he favored no action on the finances leaving that to be disposed of at St. Louis, and that he would support the indorsement of Judge Black for the Presidential nomination. Senator Wallace believes in correcting the follies of the Convention at Erie by the enunciation of a financial policy, and opposes any pledges beforehand, for the reason that to indorse a man who cannot be nominated only subjects the delegation to manipulation and weakens the importance of its action.

**The Tariff Bill.**

The Committee on Ways and Means began the consideration of the Tariff bill today, and adopted all the reductions on manufactures of cotton. It is proposed to consider iron to-morrow. The bill fixes the duty on pig iron at five dollars per ton, which figure, it is intimated, will be adopted in the committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 21, 1876.

GENERAL BUTLER TESTIFIES IN THE PENDLETON SCANDAL—MORE TESTIMONY CONCERNING POST TRADERSHIPS.

General B. F. Butler was before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day. The Chairman called his attention to a telegram in the New York *Evening Post* of Friday last, in which it was stated that a prominent Republican lawyer had taken much interest in what was known as the Belknap scandal, so far as it related to Mr. Pendleton. He asked General Butler whether he was the gentleman to whom allusion was made. The General replied that he could not tell. The Chairman asked him whether he had any information relating to Mr. Pendleton and whether he had communicated with any one on the subject. The General replied that he had only hearsay information; he had spoken primarily to a member of this Committee [Mr. Danford], thinking that what he told him might be of use. The Chairman said it was alleged, in a telegram, that a Treasury draft for $30,000, made payable at the National Park Bank of New York, was indorsed by Pendleton and the money, after passing through the hands of two persons, was paid over to Mrs. Pendleton in person in that city. The General replied that he had a gentleman making some investigation as to the facts in New York, and the subjects of inquiry in the General was counsel. After the investigation the gentleman came to him and informed him that he was told by one person that another person knew about the payment of the money, and that she was present when the $30,000 were paid to Mrs. Bowers, said to connect with Pendleton. The General said to his informant, "Why don't you get at the persons?" The answer was, "Yes." This was a week ago Saturday. The General left for Washington on Saturday night. The General further said to him, "You had better probe the matter to the bottom. If what you state is a fact, it ought to be known." The General then made an engagement to meet the party supposed to possess the information; this was the next Wednesday. The General told him that if there was anything to require his presence in New York, he would go thither on being telegraphed. Thursday his informant telegraphed in cipher that the party whom he was to meet had left New York for New Orleans on the previous Tuesday night, together with other persons possessed of information. Under these circumstances, knowing that Mr. Bass, a member of the committee, was ill, and not being well acquainted with all the members of the committee, he commenced such investigation as he had to Mr. Danford, of the committee, perhaps more *in extenso* than on the present occasion. The General said to Mr. Danford that it was evident somebody had been tampering with the parties by sending them to New Orleans so suddenly, and he also said to Mr. Danford, "If you can get a subpœna from your committee in blank, to be filled up privately, without the names getting into the newspapers, it can be served by a confidential deputy of the Sergeant-at-Arms whom I should name, I think the parties, who are known to me, could be caught." I refrained from telling the names, because twelve or fifteen gentlemen connected with the press would have published them all over the United States.

Question—Have you any objection to stating to the committee the names of the parties?

Answer—Not at all.

Q—Have you any objection to stating the name of the person who gave you the names of the parties possessed of the information?

A.—The name of my informant is B. G. Sayre, who was hunting up for me in New York testimony in a revenue case.

The General, in reply to a question, said he met Smith, the correspondent of the *Evening Post*, at the Attorney General's office and remarked to him that his attention had been particularly called to the testimony of Waunell, a clerk in the Treasury Department, showing that the amount paid on account of the Kentucky Central Railroad was divided into three parts, $68,500 going to a bank in Kentucky, and separate drafts for $30,000 and $50,000 being taken by Pendleton. He was curious to see the testimony, because he had heard something about the $30,000. Smith sought to interview him after the manner of newspaper correspondents. The next time the General saw Smith was at the time he had the interview with Danford.

The General was asked whether he supposed Smith was going to publish what he said to him. He replied that, not wishing to throw any imputation on Smith, he would merely remark that he never said anything to corresponds that was not published. [Laughter.] He would trust them with untold gold, but he would not trust them with a bit of news.

J. S. Evans, late post trader at Fort Sill, followed General Butler as a witness. He detailed all the circumstances surrounding his obtaining permission from Marsh to remain at Fort Sill. It was a matter of necessity with him, he said, to come to terms with Marsh. Secretary Belknap told Evans he had promised Marsh a place and Marsh had selected Fort Sill. Evans saw Marsh, who appeared to understand all about the matter. He went to New York with Marsh, where a written contract was signed. Evans presented a detailed statement in writing as to the payments to Marsh. He told his friends of his agreement with Marsh, and showed General Grierson, the commanding officer at the post, the contract he was to carry out with. The facts, he said, were well known there and it was regarded there as a great outrage and the cause of extortionate prices. Evans said he was introduced to the Secretary of War by General Rice, of Iowa, and paid him $1,000 for the introduction. He thought this was enough, though Rice wanted $1,500. Witness to-day made a published statement of Capt. Robinson, that he paid $15,000 to the Secretary of War, and that Dent & Co. connived at the matter; there was no foundation for the report. J. C. Dent was a brother-in-law of the President.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, appeared before the committee to deny that he had ever promised any one a post tradership in the event of that person supporting him for the Senatorship.

[Hawkins Taylor, formerly of Iowa, a lobbyist, gave an account of lobby operations. He obtained a post tradership for Dr. F. G. H. Bradford. The influence of the Maine delegation, with the exception of Mr. Morrill, was secured for Bradford. Witness received one hundred dollars for his services. Secretary Belknap said he would appoint Bradford, for he wanted to do a good act for Senator Hamlin. Bradford sold the tradership for $1,500 and was afterward dismissed. Witness procured a tradership at Fort Stanton for R. M. Stevens, for which service he received one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Stevens never took possession of the post and somebody else got the place. He tried to have Spiedelburg appointed at Fort Wingate, but did not succeed; received one hundred and fifty dollars for that service. Succeeded in having Col. John N. Miller appointed post trader at Fort Barrett, and was paid one thousand dollars.

Adjourned.

EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION—TESTIMONY OF EX-SENATOR STEWART.

The examination of ex-Senator Stewart was commenced by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. He began by giving the history of his first connection with the affairs of the Emma mine, as counsel for Lyon. He explained the contract with Park and the meaning of the expression in his letter to Lyon about "fighting for a worked-out mine." He believed at that time that it would require five to eight years to get a trial, and meantime the mine was being worked by other parties, so that when a trial should be reached the proceeds of the mine would be distributed as dividends where they could not be reached by suits. The contract to which the letter referred placed some of the proceeds at Lyon's immediate control.

He corroborated the statement of Senator Morton as to his proposed connection with the matter, and gave his opinion that Judge McKean was an honest judge. Mr. Stewart detailed the manner of placing the stock on the London market, and said that a gentleman named Coates suggested that Silliman be engaged to examine the mine, and telegraphed him to do so, arranging at the same time for the compensation of the Professor; this without the suggestion of either Park or himself. Park and Grant made a contract for the sale of the mine under the provision, which have already been published. Mr. Stewart's statement was very lengthy, going into the details of the negotiations in England and his connection with Lyon. He denied that he ever told Lyon about General Schenck and Professor Silliman.

Question by Mr. Hewitt—Mr. Lyon, in his testimony, says that you told him, "We gave General Schenck five hundred shares of stock." Did you ever say such a thing to him?

Witness—I did not; I deny it most emphatically; I never told him anything of the kind.

Adjourned.

A STATEMENT FROM BABCOCK.

Respecting what has been said about the recent correspondence of the Attorney General with District Attorney Dyer, intended to reflect upon General Babcock, he makes and authorizes the publication of the following statement: "I found a copy of the letter lying upon my desk at the Executive Mansion. I don't know how or by what it came there. It was without envelope or direction to anybody. It was not marked official or confidential. There was nothing to show that it was intended for the President, and he informs me that he never saw it. The copy appears to have been made in the Attorney General's office. Finding this copy upon and without direction upon my desk, I presumed it was put there for my inspection and use, and accordingly I placed it in the hands of my counsel for such action as they might think proper in regard to it."

Echoes from the Granite Hills—Demoralized Democracy—How the Investigations Progress—Capture of Small Fry—Clymer's Elephant—Bristow's Story—"Let Me Slap a Chaw, Sir"—Brumidi, the Fresco Painter—A Sensational Story Nailed—Massachusetts' Contribution to the Assembly of the Marbled Dead.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1876.

The results of the New Hampshire election were a stunning blow to the Democracy. From high hopes of victory they have been routed and demoralized. The reverberations of the defeat from the granite hills of the old Granite land of America pronounce the doom of the party of rebellion in November. The numerous investigations, however, still move along, and after the excitement of the election subsides a fair estimate of the exit of a mole is promised. The Committee on Foreign Affairs set out for Fish. but have hauled in small fry; the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department went in for Robeson and hauled out a Democratic clerk, and no game at all is promised from any of the other departments—Treasury, Interior or Justice. The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department is true, have caught a flounder which has since turned out an elephant. This committee is the laughing stock of the capital as much as it is of the entire country. The committee are still investigating the statement made by a Republican administration 's exerting every effort to secure the means of bringing to trial the high offender within their own ranks. A prominent Democrat said the other day that their pathway to the house of Clymer was more to Clymer's stupidity than to any other single cause. One of his own colleagues said: "Clymer has traded on less capital than any man ever known in the Democratic party, but he is now between the upper and nether mill stone and will never be heard of more."

Notwithstanding the natural feeling of humiliation entertained among the members of the Cabinet in consequence of the disgraceful short-comings and enterprising out goings of Belknap, a sympathetic relief is felt over the ludicrous figure cut by the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. Despite the embarrassment of the Government in the prosecution of Belknap, owing to the latter's inimitable direction over the House investigation, Cabinet circles have had not a few hearty jokes at the expense of the unsophisticated member from Pennsylvania. A day or two since Secretary Belknap, in company with the Attorney, said that it seemed that Clymer's committee had forgotten Belknap and was now especially engaged in investigating itself, that Clymer was in a very comical attitude before the people. He used Clymer's humorous story of the darkey he heard down in Kentucky. A member of the Legislature from one of the rural districts took the darkey's pending measure; the subject was considerably beyond his caliber, and he went to the Attorney-General, who, amongst his constituents, it was necessary to say something. Jones made several dives at the subject but was unsuccessful in comprehension as he had to Mr. Danford, of the committee, perhaps more *in extenso* than on the present occasion. The General said to Mr. Danford that it was evident somebody had been tampering with the parties by sending them to New Orleans so suddenly, and he also said to Mr. Danford, "If you can get a subpœna from your committee in blank, to be filled up privately, without the names getting into the newspapers, it can be served by a confidential deputy of the Sergeant-at-Arms whom I should name, I think the parties, who are known to me, could be caught." I refrained from telling the names, because twelve or fifteen gentlemen connected with the press would have published them all over the United States.

Question—Have you any objection to stating to the committee the names of the parties?

Answer—Not at all.

Q—Have you any objection to stating the name of the person who gave you the names of the parties possessed of the information?

A.—The name of my informant is B. G. Sayre, who was hunting up for me in New York testimony in a revenue case.

The General, in reply to a question, said he met Smith, the correspondent of the *Evening Post*, at the Attorney General's office and remarked to him that his attention had been particularly called to the testimony of Waunell, a clerk in the Treasury Department, showing that the amount paid on account of the Kentucky Central Railroad was divided into three parts, $68,500 going to a bank in Kentucky, and separate drafts for $30,000 and $50,000 being taken by Pendleton. He was curious to see the testimony, because he had heard something about the $30,000. Smith sought to interview him after the manner of newspaper correspondents. The next time the General saw Smith was at the time he had the interview with Danford.

The General was asked whether he supposed Smith was going to publish what he said to him. He replied that, not wishing to throw any imputation on Smith, he would merely remark that he never said anything to corresponds that was not published. [Laughter.] He would trust them with untold gold, but he would not trust them with a bit of news.

J. S. Evans, late post trader at Fort Sill, followed General Butler as a witness. He detailed all the circumstances surrounding his obtaining permission from Marsh to remain at Fort Sill. It was a matter of necessity with him, he said, to come to terms with Marsh. Secretary Belknap told Evans he had promised Marsh a place and Marsh had selected Fort Sill. Evans saw Marsh, who appeared to understand all about the matter. He went to New York with Marsh, where a written contract was signed. Evans presented a detailed statement in writing as to the payments to Marsh. He told his friends of his agreement with Marsh, and showed General Grierson, the commanding officer at the post, the contract he was to carry out with. The facts, he said, were well known there and it was regarded there as a great outrage and the cause of extortionate prices. Evans said he was introduced to the Secretary of War by General Rice, of Iowa, and paid him $1,000 for the introduction. He thought this was enough, though Rice wanted $1,500. Witness to-day made a published statement of Capt. Robinson, that he paid $15,000 to the Secretary of War, and that Dent & Co. connived at the matter; there was no foundation for the report. J. C. Dent was a brother-in-law of the President.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, appeared before the committee to deny that he had ever promised any one a post tradership in the event of that person supporting him for the Senatorship.

[Hawkins Taylor, formerly of Iowa, a lobbyist, gave an account of lobby operations. He obtained a post tradership for Dr. F. G. H. Bradford. The influence of the Maine delegation, with the exception of Mr. Morrill, was secured for Bradford. Witness received one hundred dollars for his services. Secretary Belknap said he would appoint Bradford, for he wanted to do a good act for Senator Hamlin. Bradford sold the tradership for $1,500 and was afterward dismissed. Witness procured a tradership at Fort Stanton for R. M. Stevens, for which service he received one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Stevens never took possession of the post and somebody else got the place. He tried to have Spiedelburg appointed at Fort Wingate, but did not succeed; received one hundred and fifty dollars for that service. Succeeded in having Col. John N. Miller appointed post trader at Fort Barrett, and was paid one thousand dollars.

Adjourned.

EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION—TESTIMONY OF EX-SENATOR STEWART.

The examination of ex-Senator Stewart was commenced by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. He began by giving the history of his first connection with the affairs of the Emma mine, as counsel for Lyon. He explained the contract with Park and the meaning of the expression in his letter to Lyon about "fighting for a worked-out mine." He believed at that time that it would require five to eight years to get a trial, and meantime the mine was being worked by other parties, so that when a trial should be reached the proceeds of the mine would be distributed as dividends where they could not be reached by suits. The contract to which the letter referred placed some of the proceeds at Lyon's immediate control.

He corroborated the statement of Senator Morton as to his proposed connection with the matter, and gave his opinion that Judge McKean was an honest judge. Mr. Stewart detailed the manner of placing the stock on the London market, and said that a gentleman named Coates suggested that Silliman be engaged to examine the mine, and telegraphed him to do so, arranging at the same time for the compensation of the Professor; this without the suggestion of either Park or himself. Park and Grant made a contract for the sale of the mine under the provision, which have already been published. Mr. Stewart's statement was very lengthy, going into the details of the negotiations in England and his connection with Lyon. He denied that he ever told Lyon about General Schenck and Professor Silliman.

Question by Mr. Hewitt—Mr. Lyon, in his testimony, says that you told him, "We gave General Schenck five hundred shares of stock." Did you ever say such a thing to him?

Witness—I did not; I deny it most emphatically; I never told him anything of the kind.

Adjourned.

A STATEMENT FROM BABCOCK.

Respecting what has been said about the recent correspondence of the Attorney General with District Attorney Dyer, intended to reflect upon General Babcock, he makes and authorizes the publication of the following statement: "I found a copy of the letter lying upon my desk at the Executive Mansion. I don't know how or by what it came there. It was without envelope or direction to anybody. It was not marked official or confidential. There was nothing to show that it was intended for the President, and he informs me that he never saw it. The copy appears to have been made in the Attorney General's office. Finding this copy upon and without direction upon my desk, I presumed it was put there for my inspection and use, and accordingly I placed it in the hands of my counsel for such action as they might think proper in regard to it."

| | Number Nominated. | Number Confirmed. | Number Pending. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Executive | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| Department of State | 116 | 76 | 40 |
| Treasury: | | | |
| Secretary's office | 484 | 377 | 107 |
| Supervising Architect | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| First Comptroller | 49 | 39 | 10 |
| Second Comptroller | 73 | 48 | 25 |
| Commissioner of Customs | 32 | 21 | 11 |
| First Auditor | 36 | 27 | 9 |
| Auditor Loans | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| Second Auditor | 176 | 108 | 68 |
| Third Auditor | 177 | 110 | 67 |
| Fourth Auditor | 56 | 42 | 14 |
| Fifth Auditor | 35 | 28 | 7 |
| Auditor for Postoffice Department | 243 | 218 | 25 |
| Treasurer | 377 | 113 | 264 |
| Register National Currency | 152 | 114 | 38 |
| Register | 53 | 40 | 13 |
| Register Loans | 20 | 15 | 5 |
| Comptroller of Currency | 95 | 65 | 30 |
| Examination—reimbursed | 30 | 20 | 10 |
| Court of Claims | 241 | 194 | 47 |
| Light House Board | 10 | 10 | ..... |
| Statistics | 41 | 37 | 4 |
| Printing and Engraving | 25 | 15 | 10 |
| War Department: | | | |
| Secretary's Office | 65 | 50 | 15 |
| Adjutant General | 249 | 173 | 76 |
| Inspector General | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Military Justice | 10 | ..... | 10 |
| Signal Office | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| Quartermaster General | 137 | 115 | 22 |
| Commissary General | 30 | 25 | 5 |
| Surgeon General | 169 | 138 | 31 |
| Chief of Ordnance | 27 | 23 | 4 |
| Paymaster General | 48 | 39 | 9 |
| Chief of Engineers | 22 | 18 | 4 |
| Navy Department: | | | |
| Secretary's Office | 20 | 16 | 4 |
| Yards and Docks | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| Equipment | 9 | 9 | ..... |
| Navigation | 5 | 5 | ..... |
| Ordnance | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| Construction and repairs | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Steam engineering | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| Provisions and clothing | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| Medicine and surgery | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Marine Corps | 4 | 4 | ..... |
| Postoffice Department | 379 | 243 | 77 |
| Department of Agriculture | 71 | 49 | 22 |
| Department of Justice | 480 | 480 | ..... |
| Interior Department: | | | |
| Secretary's Office | 43 | 37 | 5 |
| Land Office | 201 | 167 | 34 |
| Commissioner of Pensions | 305 | 209 | 96 |
| Commissioner of Education | 13 | 12 | 1 |
| Commissioner of Patents | 332 | 291 | 41 |
| Total | 4,998 | 3,786 | 1,202 |

The salaries as estimated for ..... $6,153,812
The salaries as proposed ..... 4,409,617
$1,744,795

DEB. R. K.

### MEXICO.

Military Operations About Monterey—A Defeat of the Government Troops.

GALVESTON, March 21.—The *News's* Brownsville special says: "A dispatch received to-day from Rio Grande City states that news was received of a

# The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1876.

If it be true that "silence gives consent," the *Post* would seem to give a tacit indorsement to PENDLETON'S railroad steal.

GENERAL BUTLER once said he had "a faculty of investigation for finding out." It begins to look so indeed, doesn't it, Mr. PENDLETON?

If the New York *Herald* had not gone fooling around the heels of those BRISTOW army mules, it wouldn't have got so dreadfully kicked.

A BOURBON paper says the Presidential nominee of that party must be a Democrat who has "been tried as with fire." How would BEELZEBUB suit?

THERE was a very large movement of grain to Europe last week, the transactions involving fully 850,000 bushels of wheat, 560,000 bushels of corn, and 275,000 bushels of oats, besides considerable barley, etc.

THE Democratic Congressional Committee, HESTER CLYMER, Chairman, has sent out a circular saying: "This committee is now fully organized for the Presidential campaign." Better go slow. Raw haste is sister to delay; and besides, the testimony in the MARSH-CLYMER-PENDLETON case isn't yet in.

IT HAS just been decided by the Circuit Court of Iowa that a woman who received a majority of the votes cast for county school superintendent cannot fill the office, the Court asserting its inability to find a law making woman eligible, or any judicial decision maintaining such a view. So much the more discredit upon the short-sighted law makers of that State, then, that's all.

REMARKING upon the self-criminating charge of the Democrats that New Hampshire was bought by the Republicans at the late election, the *Graphic* inquires how many parties it takes to make a bargain? Two or more, as a rule, though there are occasional exceptions. PENDLETONS, for instance, made a very good bargain with himself in the matter of that railroad steal.

THE New York Republican State Convention meets to-day. The principal question to be decided will be that of a pledged or unpledged delegation to be National Convention. Senator CONKLING'S friends have been active for many weeks to secure a convention that can be controlled in his interest, and that will formally present him to the country as a candidate for the Presidency, and as New York's first and only choice.

TILDEN is still practising the small tricks and arts for which he is so notorious, in the hope of securing the vote of New York in the National Democratic Convention. When one sees a decayed individual in rags standing on the street, with both palms extended, the impulse is to give him alms. But when one sees a high official similarly placed, and beseeching influence and votes, the impulse ought to be to kick him in the gutter.

THE Republican campaign in Connecticut opened on Monday. For the first time in several years the party is thoroughly united and earnest, and the New Hampshire victory has filled them with unusual hope. Last year the majority of the Democrats on the popular vote was upwards of 6,000, and it is hardly to be expected that these odds can be overcome in a single year. We predict, however, that it will be handsomely reduced, and there is really some prospect of carrying the Legislature which would save the United States Senatorship to Republicanism.

THE Democratic State Convention meets in Lancaster to-day. The *Post*, apparently anticipating a bitter fight between the WALLACE and RANDALL factions for the leadership of the party in this State, makes a plea for "compromise" and "harmony" so touchingly beautiful in its impassioned earnestness that we can almost hear the tears trickling along the voice. It is evident that "harmony" commands a high figure in the Democratic market of this State, but we sincerely trust the article is not beyond the purchasing power of those interested in securing it.

THE "Dare To Do Right" New England moral suasion temperance reform, of whose birth and progress we made mention the other day, is steadily gaining in power, and bids fair to sweep over the whole of that section of the country. The movement is not spasmodic, as was the Washingtonian movement, nor epidemical, as some other descriptions of commendable work have been, but, apparently, a sure, calm, onward march of improvement. It it shall be carried out elsewhere as it has been there and in New England, it will be a movement of which the country may well be proud.

"INVESTIGATION" is by no means a modern contrivance. The prophet DANIEL was subjected to the process, three thousand years ago. Under DARIUS he was Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and general executive officer of the entire empire of Chaldea. Efforts were made to corrupt him, the which failing, some of his enemies instituted a secret inquest of his administration—the result being his triumphant vindication, inasmuch as the committee were compelled to report that "they could find none occasion nor fault, forasmuch as he was faithful, neither was there any error or fault found in him." The moral points itself.

THE wisest statesmanship is that which wisely forecasts the years. The new State Constitution of Colorado contains provisions declaring that the public school fund shall forever remain inviolate and intact; that neither the State, nor any county, city, town or school district shall ever make any appropriation, nor pay from any public fund anything in aid of, or to help support, any school or institution of learning of any kind controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatsoever; that no religious test shall ever be required as a condition for admission into any of the public schools, either as pupil or teacher, and that no religious or sectarian dogmas shall ever be taught in any of the schools under the patronage of the State. It is also provided that no appropriation shall be made to any denominational, sectarian, or other institution not under the absolute control of the State. The framers of the Constitution have, herein, builded better than they knew, and the people of that Territory will do excellently well to vote solidly in favor of all these several prohibitions.

A STRONG effort is being made in Canada to secure the enactment of a law under which a railroad commission may be appointed, with functions similar to those of the British Railway Board. The agriculturists of the Dominion claim to be very hardly used by the Grand Trunk, and other through roads, in the matter of freight rates. They are agitated over the startling discriminations which appear between the rates at which Canadian railroads will haul through freight, and the rates which are levied on the same class of goods hauled over the same road to the same destination but from local way stations. Figures have been published showing that this difference in rates reaches, in many cases, to more than fifty per cent. and virtually puts a heavy tax upon the producers of those provinces. Of course the railroad magnates are talking about the less cost which is incurred in hauling through freight in whole train loads, as compared with small and varying shipments of local freight, but the farmers do not see the force of the illustration. Whether the movement will bear fruit at this season of Parliament is perhaps doubtful, although it is probable that by the time of the next session the Dominion will have its Board of Railroad Commissioners, equally with the mother country and many of our own States.

THE *Post* of yesterday editorially reproduced the sensational report about blackmail levies made by Senator BOUTWELL, then Secretary of the Treasury, for campaign funds during the Presidential canvass of 1872, upon HENRY CLEWS, to be repaid by advance information when gold sales would be made—notwithstanding that Mr. BOUTWELL has since explicitly denied that while Secretary he ever wrote to CLEWS, except upon Department business; that he ever asked CLEWS for campaign funds; that he has pronounced the whole story a malignant fabrication, as the letter-press copies of all the correspondence he had with CLEWS now on file in the Department will show; that CLEWS himself has, over his own signature, stigmatized the author of the story as an "infamous scoundrel;" that TILDEN and his Lieutenant Governor have both denied the truth of the report—and that the telegraphic columns of the *Post* of Monday contained the gist of these several rebutting statements, not the slightest reference to which was, however, made in the *Post's* editorial reproduction of the charge and its comments thereon. In the new play of "Brass," now running at one of the New York theaters, the principal character is an enormous liar, who always clinches his most astounding stories with the solemn assertion of "Fact, I assure you." He knows that he lies, and he knows that everybody else knows that he lies, but he is none the less voluble and positive. We suspect that, in his leisure moments, he dictates the editorial course of our contemporary.

## CROSSING AT GRADE.

We believe that the officers of railroad companies, generally, in this country, are in favor of prohibiting the crossing of railroads at grade, either by other railroads or by wagon roads; but although their experience teaches them the wisdom and necessity of such prohibition, public sentiment has not yet come up to the point of exacting it from the various State Legislatures, and the railroad companies, so far, have not shown the courage to carry out their convictions.

The European governments, before granting concessions to the railroad companies, had the foresight to exact the condition that all other roads, of whatever character, crossing the line of a railroad, should cross it either above or below its grade. The experience of these European railways, in this matter, has shown that it is perfectly practicable to prevent crossings at grade. All that is wanted, in this country, is the pluck to exact it, on the part of the authorities who grant special privileges to railroad companies.

It is, therefore, a good sign to find one Legislature, at least, is favor of this restriction. The Massachusetts Legislature has just passed a bill providing that "no highway or townway shall hereafter be laid out across a railroad at a level therewith, nor shall any railroad be laid out and constructed across a highway or townway at a level therewith without the consent in writing of the Board of Railroad Commissioners in addition to the authority of the Court Commissioners, as now required." This seems to leave the prohibition to the discretion of two local boards, and is, so far, defective; but inasmuch as the Railroad Commissioners of that State, in their last report, speak of accidents occurring at grade crossings, and say "the only real remedy is never to permit the crossing of a railroad by a highway at grade when it can possibly be avoided," it may be inferred, safely, that this legislation will practically prohibit grade crossings in the future.

The necessity for prohibiting such crossings is plain, and the wisdom of the precaution is so clear, that it may be wondered why the people do not voluntarily act upon the dictates of their judgment in the matter of laying out roads which cross railroads at all sorts of angles and a curves which cut off the chance of a crossing being seen in time to prevent accidents: but the fact is unquestioned that no such precaution has ever been voluntarily taken. Nothing but legislative prohibition will or can prove effectual. Men will go on taking the risks of constant danger as long as they are permitted to do so. The strong arm of the law is necessary to establish the change that is wanted, and we do not despair of seeing it put into action, now that one Legislature has taken the initiative. When it has been established as the rule, as it some day will be, the people will be better satisfied with it than with the present system, and be amazed that they permitted such a dangerous practice to exist so long.

THE "silver question" is becoming one of general interest abroad as well as at home. In England, according to the observant London correspondent of the New York *Times*, something very much like a panic is springing up with regard to the depreciation of silver, the alarm having become so widespread that the Government has moved for a select committee of the House of Commons to consider the whole question. The downward movement in value is partly caused by the increased production of our own mines, and partly by the amount of silver which has been thrown on the market by the introduction of gold coinage in Germany. The superabundance of silver has produced a corresponding fall in prices, and this fall has in itself, by the perturbation which it has caused, been the means of still further developing the tendency to depreciation. It appears that, during the last few years, while the demand for gold for currency purposes has been increasing, there has been some diminution in the supply, while, on the other hand, the use of silver as currency has been becoming more limited and the supply of silver greatly extended. This state of things is very distressing, and many persons are suffering from it. The whole trade with India and China is said to be temporarily disorganized; merchants are afraid to ship goods, and the Indian Government is also exposed to loss, inasmuch as a large part of its revenue is derived from rents which are fixed for, as a rule, thirty years in advance. It is thought, however, by competent authorities, that the present disturbance will not be permanent, and that in a year or two things will right themselves. It is pointed out, that, though there may have been a slight falling off in 1852, in the production of gold, it is still ten times as much as it was before the Russian gold discoveries, and has been comparatively stable at the present level for nearly fifteen years. In the meantime the currency doctors are busy agitating. M. CERNUSCHI, an eminent French economist, and Mr. SEYD, who is supposed to be an authority in Great Britain, are both advocating a change in the standard of currency.

## PERSONAL.

"When a woman will, she will." Mrs. Walpurga Wackerle arrived in Connecticut the other day, after traveling thousands of miles, much of the way on foot, in search of proofs that her husband was killed, in 1872, on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, in order that she may collect $6,000 on a policy from the Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford. She has clear proof of her claim.

A funny story in connection with the Beecher case has just come to light. It appears that Bowen was lately informed that a Brooklyn dressmaker had stated that a certain fashionable customer told her that Bowen was owing her $1,000 and Beecher with which to pay her bill. Bowen traced the story by means of a detective, and ascertained that the party named Beecher was a New York real estate owner and commission merchant, and not the Plymouth pastor.

A man named Webber, of Iowa, proves to be one of the heirs of a property in Holland which is estimated to be worth twenty million of dollars. About a month ago he received notice that the Government of Holland had given up its claims to the property which it had been making, and that the money will be sent to this country and distributed among the heirs within the present year. His share of this will, it is expected, will amount to four millions of dollars.

A man was recently hanged in Hamilton, Ontario, who departed entirely from the style of speeches usually made by individuals who distinguish themselves as gallows orators. Instead of pointing to his ignominious end as a warning to others, he pointed to the fact that his landlord, the man he had killed, expressing his hope that this "might be a warning to other landlords not to be so hard upon their impecunious tenants." It is expected that landlords will take warning, and hereafter conduct themselves with becoming forbearance in the presence of men who favor them by living in their houses.

The arrival of the Marshes through the intervention of the Republican administration will enable the Democrats to continue their impeachment. It may also give them some new light on the Pendleton matter. In this latter case two gentlemen have been summoned, Mr. Eli Baldwin, "Poz. Private Secretary to Mr. Pendleton, and the other, E. G. Leonard, a former partner of Mr. Bower, the first husband of Mrs. Belknap. Pendleton will be likely to be confronted with another witness. In the course of two weeks, in the person of the Quartermaster General, who sailed from England for home last week.

About as clear a charge of plagiarism as has lately been proved is that made by a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* against Mr. William Swinton, who has lately put forth a book entitled "Outlines of the World's History." The correspondent has examined the first 180 pages, and he prints extracts from it side by side with others from Rawlinson's "Ancient Monarchies," Weber's "Outline of Universal History," Merivale's "Fall of the Roman Republic," and Dr. Smith's "History of Rome." The extracts convict Swinton of the boldest kind of "literary piracy." They fill a column and a half of the *Tribune*. Swinton's language is, in many cases, an exact reproduction of the authors referred to.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

How does the New York *Herald* like mule meat, as a diet?

By the way, has anybody seen anything of the third term specter, lately?

The army sutlership business wont pay much profit during the next few years.

The Union Pacific "great national highway," is twenty feet under the snow.

The Centennial Shoe and Leather Building is completed at last. All the space is spoken for.

One day last week the New York city postoffice sent out 259,000 letters, weighing fully 6,000 pounds.

There was quite a falling off in failings-out in Chicago, last year, the number of divorces being only 526.

Custer City, in the Black Hills country, has several hundred houses, but we fear their foundations are shaky.

Since Tweed spirited himself away, Keyser, of the Boss's right-fingered retinue, has gone crazy over spiritualism.

An operation has been performed upon the throat of Fernando Wood. It should have been on his conscience.

"Lessons from the Fall of Belknap." Exactly. What do you think of "Suggestions from the Spring of Tweed?"

The recent discoveries of quicksilver and sulphur in Nevada have culminated in an excitement of the wildest kind.

Lucky for them. Red Cloud's band of Sioux take no part in the warlike demonstrations of Sitting Bull, "The Bad."

The steel for the third rail on the Erie Railway is being forwarded rapidly. It is shipped from Bethlehem, in this State.

Montana has taken an immense number of buffalo skins this season. The buffalo will soon become as extinct as the dodo.

There's a cattle plague in Colorado that kills without warning, the victims being cut off before they can become prime cuts.

Director General Goshorn has issued a notice to United States Centennial exhibitors to at once occupy the spaces allotted to them.

There is a county in New Hampshire named Belknap. Very naturally it gave the Democratic ticket a majority at the late election.

Maryland proposes to tax hospitals, asylums and benevolent institutions, which hitherto have been exempted—a mistake, we think.

It looks somewhat as though the proceedings of the New York Republican State Convention to-day would rhyme with Conkling.

If you *will* rush off to the Black Hills, start at once; since the sooner you go the earlier you will return and settle down a contented citizen.

Invitations are pouring in on Moody and Sankey from the principal cities of the West and Southwest. Even San Francisco has put in a bid.

While Moody was preaching the terrors of the Day of Judgment, the other day, a sickpocket stole the money out of an attendant policeman's pocket.

Affairs at Oka, Canada, are still in a bad state. Members of the Protestant Defense Association have to protect the Missionary Parent at that place with fire-arms.

Getting the dead wood on the dentist. A South Carolina negro, having lost a front tooth, recently carved out a wooden one, and fitted it accurately in place.

As an evidence of the increasing mildness of the winters in Georgia, it is said that the berries of the last two years still cling to the boughs of the Pride of India trees.

The New York Legislature has just discovered that Vice President Wilson is dead, and has passed a series of resolutions expressive of sincere sorrow at the sad event.

The New York Legislature sensibly proposes that railroad coaches shall be heated by steam, instead of by stoves, as a preventive against burning catastrophes in case of accidents.

It seems strange that Philadelphia, with a population more than double that of Boston, should be relatively inferior one-quarter in its newspaper circulation by mail. Y et so it is.

Princeton, N. J., at one time the seat of the Continental Congress, and the place where the famous battle was fought during the Revolutionary war, celebrates its centennial June 27.

A Michigander named Pulver is getting up a four-wheeled velocipede. He is confident that his patent pulverizer can be ridden over a common road at the rate of fifteen miles an hour.

Heretofore babies have had no rights that law-makers were bound to respect, but a Mississippi legislator has introduced a bill "to prevent the introduction of all adulterated candy into the State."

The Japanese carpenters are said to excite the envy of all the brethren of the craft in Philadelphia. They measure distances and connections entirely with the eye, never touching a rule or measure.

Why not try it here? Since the adoption of a plan of releasing drunkards who are brought before the Lowell, Mass., Police Court, on their signing the pledge, more than one hundred have been released, and not one of them has returned.

## APRIL MAGAZINES.

### THE GALAXY.

The *Galaxy* for April is an unusually bright number, even for this sprakling magazine. It opens with a thoughtful article by Prof. Burt G. Wilder, M. D., of Cornell University, entitled "Is Nature Inconsistent?" Next we have a continuation of General Custer's "War Memoirs." The General gives us his experience at West Point, and a very vivid picture it is of life at that honored military school. The breaking out of the late war produced an excitement there hardly equalled in the outside world. Amid great difficulties and some temporary disgrace, Custer graduated, and was dispatched at once to Washington, given a commission in the Second Cavalry, then with General McDowell. Custer left, with but a few hours' delay, for the front, the bearer of dispatches from General Scott to General McDowell. After an all-night ride, he joined the army at three A. M., just as they were breaking camp to begin the battle of Bull Run, with that time for an early breakfast. He took part in the movement, and for thirty hours was in the saddle. General Custer describes with great vividness the scenes which he witnessed. "Madame Delphine," by Mr. Black, the author of "A Princess of Thule," is continued, and grows in interest. "Provencal Song," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, is full of true humor and sprightly article. "The Inconvenience of Being Named Smith," by Colonel Nicholas Smith, the son-in-law of Horace Greeley, is a very humorous and entertaining sketch. Henry James, Jr., furnishes a very interesting article on the King of Poland and Mme. Geoffrin. There is a charm about Mr. James' style which is of great interest to all he writes. Lawrence Barrett, the great actor, furnishes an article on the Bonanza mines of Nevada, which he visited. His picture of life in a quarter of a mile underground is very vivid, and will be new to our readers. "Souvenirs of a Man of Letter," by J. H. Siddons, is continued in this number. "Kathleen Dale," by Annie T. Howells, is completed in the present number. Richard Grant White furnishes an article on American pronunciation of English. "A Final Word on Emerson," by John Burroughs, is a very carefully written and critical article. "Homes of the American Aborigines" is a valuable article. "Light-Winds," "Scientific Miscellany," and "Nebulæ" are bright and fresh as usual. A poem by John G. Saxe, "Love Confirmed by Reason," and several short stories, make up a number of unusual variety and attractiveness.

SCRIBNER.

The history and characteristics of Yale College are sketched by Prof. Beers quite fully in the leading article of *Scribner* for April; and the illustrations, over thirty in number, cover a good deal of ground. Among the pictures are "Planting the Ivy," portraits of Governor Yale, Presidents Woolsey and Porter and Dr. Bacon, "The College Fence," plan of the College grounds, "Going to Prayers in the Olden Time," "Coming from Prayers," "Hannibal," "A Student's Room," "Presentation Day" and Prof. Weir's Studio." The various buildings, new and old, are also given. A curious question is asked in another illustrated paper, namely: "Is there a Subterranean Outlet to the Upper Lake Region?" The fourth paper on "Evidence Cook's series on furniture, relates to mantel-pieces, corner cupboards, hanging shelves, etc., and is illustrated, as usual. In "Pen, Private and Public," by Mr. Pendleton, and the other, E. G. Leonard, a former partner of Mr. Bower, the first husband of Mrs. Belknap. Pendleton will be likely to be confronted with another witness. In the course of two weeks, in the person of the Quartermaster General, who sailed from England for home last week.


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On our BLACK ALPACA Counter, we have placed some SPECIAL BARGAINS, and not confining our customers to one particular brand, they have a large line from which to select, and their own choice and pleasure as to weight and finish.
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AN EXTRA BARGAIN IN BLACK ALPACAS.
At 37½ cents,
SPECIAL GOOD VALUE IN BLACK ALPACAS.
At 45 and 50 cents,
SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACK ALPACAS.
These goods being our own importation, they will be found UNUSUAL GOOD VALUE. Also, a full line of lower and finer qualities at equally low prices.
At 85 and 87½ cents,
GOOD QUALITY BLACK DRESS SILKS.;
At $1 per yard,
AN EXTRA BARGAIN IN GROS GRAIN BLACK DRESS SILKS.
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REAL HAND SPUN BLACK SILKS.
Made expressly for ourselves; a special good bargain, usually sold at $1 75.
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ANOTHER NEW LINE OF COLORED DRESS SILKS, latest line of shades, usually sold at $1 25.
All our Silks are imported directly from Lyons, France, and in every quality, to $2 50 and $4 00 per yard will be found EXTRA GOOD VALUE.
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LEGAL.
Notice in Equity.
William G. Fargo and William G. Moorhead vs. The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county. No. 9. August Term, 1874. In Equity.
Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, heretofore duly appointed Receiver, &c., in the above entitled action, did, on the 26th day of June, file in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court, at Meadville, his account of his doings as such Receiver, and that on the 9th day of March, 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at my office in the city of Meadville, said Court, duly appointed Master to examine and report upon said account, and distribute the funds in the hands of the undersigned as such Receiver.
And notice is also hereby further given, that on the 13th day of April, 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will move the said Court for an order or decree directing him to deliver the property that came to his hands by virtue of the appointment aforesaid, to the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railway Company, the purchaser thereof, that he distribute the funds now in his hands as such Receiver to the parties found to be entitled thereto, and that he be thereupon discharged from the duties of the trust.
DAVID McCARGO, Receiver.
M. CROSBY, Solicitor.
March 11, 1876.
Notice in Equity.
William G. Fargo and William G. Moorhead vs. The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county. No. 9. August Term, 1874. In Equity.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th day of March, 1876, the undersigned was duly appointed Master in the above-entitled action, to examine the accounts of David McCargo, Receiver, &c., heretofore filed in said action, and report the same to this Court, and to make distribution of the funds now in the hands of said Receiver, and that I shall attend to the duties of my appointment at the Arbitration Room, in the Court House, in the city of Meadville, in said county, on Tuesday, 25th day of April, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper to do so.
WM. R. SCOTT, Master.
March 11, 1876.
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, S.S.
At Pittsburgh, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1876.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ALONZO INSKEEP and JOSIAH H. POOL, partners as A. Inskeep & Co., of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their Creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.
JAS. L. YOUNG, Assignee.
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of Benj. F. Bakewell, late of the Eleventh Ward, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them to the undersigned, at 79 Wood street.
R. G. BAKEWELL,
ANNE WEBB,
Administrators.

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SPECIAL
Will open to-day over 100 cases Spra their printing and stock, which we offe CENTS per yard by the piece.
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8-4 BLEACHED TABLE DAMASKS, A
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VERY FINE BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK
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# FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 21, 1876.

The loan market was quiet and easy to-day, at the rates current for the last two months. Lenders are a little more cautious than they were before the bank failure last week, and now decline second and third rate paper that previously, in the great plethora of money, they might have accepted. The supply of loanable funds all around is very full, and on approved security can be obtained in or out of bank at very low rates. But, unfortunately, there are few borrowers, for the reason that there is little of enterprise or industry engaged in producing for a future market. Business generally is moving in a quiet sort of way, and the demand for all descriptions of goods is confined wholly to the legitimate wants of consumers. Philadelphia reports are still marked by the abundance of money, but there is rather more of a conservative feeling on the part of lenders than heretofore. At New York and Boston, as in this city, the wants of bank customers are still light, and the banks are nearly all obliged to look to other sources of demand for the employment of their balances. Rates remain as low as ever, prime paper there passing readily at 4 per cent. and other good paper ranging upward, according to circumstances. In local stocks and securities we note sales by John D. Bailey, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, No. 103 Smithfield street, of stocks as follows: Fifty shares Union Insurance Company, $40 00 per share; fifteen shares Merchants' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company, $38 25; 192 shares Pittsburgh Grain Elevator stock, $20 00; $9,000 bonds of the Continental Insurance Company sold for $560 00. At the same sale, the real estate advertised in the COMMERCIAL for sale under the assignment of Glass, Neely & Co. was sold, with the exception of one lot of ground, bringing a total of $25,000.2

—The comparison of the clearing house returns of the leading cities of the country, as we learn from the *Public*, show only a slight increase thus far in March at St. Louis, but a considerable increase of business at Chicago, the aggregates for the weeks ending March 4 and 11 being, at Chicago, $55,940,371 in 1876, against $46,751,-07 in 1875. But the evidences of improvement are not confined to the West. Philadelphia clearings for the weeks ending March 4 and 11 aggregate $93,930,746 in 1876, against $86,023,619 in 1875, and for the four weeks of February $165,283,701 in 1876, against $152,484,206 in 1875. The aggregate clearings at the leading cities since January 1, the latest Boston statement by March 1, and those of other cities to March 1, compare thus:

| | 1876. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $4,312,108,583 | $4,733,076,158 |
| Boston | 484,230,351 | 405,138,205 |
| Philadelphia | 469,712,121 | 420,330,543 |
| Chicago | 234,038,334 | 224,408,003 |
| St. Louis | 231,177,718 | 228,250,437 |
| Total | $5,022,257,564 | $6,011,203,343 |

Yet the receipts by quantities, at this point and Boston, as well as at Philadelphia and Western cities, are larger than during the corresponding period in 1875. The obvious inference is that, while there is a considerable improvement in amount of business measured by quantities, there is no improvement in the magnitude of transactions, measured in prices, and but little yet at other points.

—The following table shows the prices of Old, Government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

| March 21, 1876. | 10:30 A. M. | 11:30 A. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 2:30 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6's, 1881, coup | 114 | 114 | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ |
| 6's, 1885 | 118½ | 118½ | ... | 118½ | ... |
| 6's, 1880, reg | 120½ | 120½ | ... | 120½ | ... |
| 6's, 1867, registered | 121½ | 121½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 6's, 1867 | 121½ | 121½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 6's, 1868 | 123 | 123 | ... | 123¼ | ... |
| 5's, coupons | 118 | 118 | ... | 118 | ... |
| 5's, coupons | 118½ | 118½ | ... | 118½ | ... |
| Currency 6's | 118½ | 118½ | ... | 118½ | ... |
| 6 per cents | 118 | 118 | ... | 118 | ... |
| Western Union Tel | 67¾ | 68 | 68 | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| Adams Exp | 50 | 50 | ... | 47½ | ... |
| Pacific Mail | 19 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 21¾ | 20¾ |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 103 | 103 | ... | 103 | ... |
| Illinois Central | 98 | 98 | ... | 98½ | ... |
| Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne | 134 | 134 | ... | 134 | ... |
| Chicago & Rock Island | 109 | 109 | ... | 109 | ... |
| North Western | 39 | 39 | ... | 39 | ... |
| North Western, preferred | 64½ | 64½ | ... | 64½ | ... |
| New York Central | 112½ | 112½ | ... | 112½ | ... |
| Erie | 20 | 20 | ... | 20 | ... |
| Michigan Central | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| Michigan Southern | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| Toledo Central | 16 | 16 | ... | 16 | ... |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 97½ | 97½ | ... | 97½ | ... |
| Chicago & North-west | 42¾ | 42¾ | ... | 42¾ | 43 |
| Do. preferred | 64½ | 64½ | ... | 64½ | 64½ |
| Rock Island | 107½ | 107½ | ... | 107½ | ... |
| Panama | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | 43 |
| Quicksilver | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Do. preferred | 33½ | 33½ | ... | 33½ | 33½ |
| Cleveland & Wayne | 104 | 104 | ... | 104 | ... |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 20½ | 20½ | ... | 20¾ | ... |
| Union Pacific | 43 | 43 | ... | 43 | ... |
| Boston & Maine | 143½ | 143 | ... | 143 | ... |
| Hannibal & St. Joe | 18½ | 18½ | ... | 18½ | ... |
| Hannibal & St. Joe, pref | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43 |
| Lake Shore | 75 | 75 | ... | 75 | ... |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 4¾ | 4¾ | ... | 4¾ | ... |
| C. & I. C | 43 | 43 | ... | 43 | ... |
| South Carolinas, Apr | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Carolinas, July | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Adams Exp. guars b's | 103½ | ... | ... | 103½ | ... |

The following is the report of the sales of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at 1 P. M. to-day:

| Stocks. | Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central | ... | ... | 56½ |
| Reading | 51 | ... | 50¾ |
| Del. & Hud. Co.'s of N. J.* | 137¾ | ... | 140 |
| Little Schuylkill | 14½ | ... | ... |
| Lehigh Valley | 63 | ... | ... |
| Allegheny Valley | ... | ... | 100 |
| Central Transportation | 48½ | 49 | ... |
| Philadelphia & Erie | 53 | 53¼ | ... |
| Northern Central | 81 | 81½ | ... |

*Ex-div.

We learn from our exchanges that the organization of the Royal Canadian and City Bank (of Canada), which has been considered by the Dominion Government. The final amalgamation is to take place on the first of May next. The head office and chief place of business of the new bank will be in Toronto. The capital stock will be $4,000,000, divided into 40,000 shares of $100 each. Provision is made for the redemption of outstanding notes in the issue of new ones, for the payment of bonds and for the continuation of pending suits. The number of directors will be ten, who will annually elected at a general meeting of shoulders on the first Wednesday in June each year, and it is provided that until such election shall be held the affairs of the bank shall be managed by the whole of the directors of the new corporation, as organized, to do business until July 1, 1881.

The London *Times* adverting to the proposed amendment of the law relating to "ero sed" checks, explained it to consist in "running parallel lines at right angles to the writin the body of the check across its face, ing some space between. Within this s might be inserted the name of the credi- banker, or, as that might not be known the drawer of the check, the words 'and any' were organized as an intimation the banker who held the money should ay except to some banker. The check, ad of being cashed on presentation, was to the account of some customer of the . The proposed amendment is designed ay the uneasiness caused by a decision ten months ago, wherein it was held that ayee of a crossed check to which had been passed to a third person for value ut notice, and paid inadvertantly by the on which it was drawn to another bank the one to which it was crossed, could ecover against the drawee bank.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular, Department No. 83, Independent Treasury, No. 23, regulating the issue of duplicate ecks by Treasury officials, in case the original is lost, stolen or destroyed. The loser is required to notify at once the officer on which the check is drawn, and on complying with the prescribed rules the agent or officer who d the original will draw a new one. This ows to checks not exceeding $1,000 in nt.

The statement of the Philadelphia banks for the past week, as issued by the Clearing House, shows an increase of $30,000 in capital, $400,000 in loans and discounts, $499,321 in specie, and a decrease of $58,814 in due to other banks, and a decrease of $48,161 in deposits, $346,161 in legal tenders, $75,750 in lawful money reserve; $40,862 in national bank notes, $27,934 in circulation. The clearings show an increase of $1,783,259, and the balances an increase of $47,968.

[By Associated Press.]

**Gold Closed at 114¼.**

MONEY.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Money 3@5 per cent. Commercial paper 8@9 per cent. Customs receipts $548,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $107,000. Clearings $30,000,000. Sterling at 486¾@488¾.

GOLD.

Gold declined from 114¼ to 113¾ and afterward advanced to and closed at 114¼. Carrying rates 2 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds strong. State securities quiet, except Tennessee old, which are firmer. With the exception of Pacific Mail, which advanced 1¾ per cent., the stock market was without particular feature, but in the main strong. Illinois Central declined to 102, but were some seller sixty days put out to-day. Pacific Mail, Western Union and Lake Shore, chiefly in Pacific Mail. Transactions in shares, of which 30,000 were Pacific Mail, 17,000 Western Union, 12,000 St. Paul, 9,000 Erie and 9,000 Lake Shore. The following were the closing quotations:

| STOCKS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 50 | Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne | 134 |
| American Express | 47 | Pittsburgh & Cleveland | 97½ |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 103 | Toledo & Wabash | 39 |
| United States | 68½ | Do. preferred | 64½ |
| Pacific Mail | 21¾ | Ft. Wayne | 103½ |
| Western Union Tel | 68¼ | Chicago & Rock Island | 109 |
| New York Central | 112½ | Chicago & Northwest | 39 |
| Erie | 20 | Do. preferred | 64½ |
| Erie preferred | 32 | Chicago & Milwaukee | 20½ |
| Michigan Central | 64½ | Burlington & Quincy | 118 |
| Michigan Southern | 64½ | Hannibal & St. Joe | 18¾ |
| Illinois Central | 98 | Do. preferred | 43 |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 97½ | Atlantic & P. Tel | 19 |
| Cleveland & Toledo | 107½ | Union Pacific stock | 42¾ |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 39 | Central Pac. bonds | 107½ |
| Do. preferred | 64½ | Union Pac. bonds | 104½ |
| Rock Island | 109 | Union land grants | 102¾ |
| Panama | 134 | Mariposa | 8¾ |
| Missouri Pacific | 14¾ | Do. preferred | 18¾ |
| | | Quicksilver | 13 |
| | | Do. preferred | 33½ |

| GOVERNMENTS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, 1881 | 122¾ | New 5's | 113¾ |
| 5's | 113¾ | 10-40's, registered | 113 |
| 5's, new | 113¾ | 10-40's, coupons | 113¾ |
| 6's, 1881 | 122¾ | Currency 6's | 125¾ |
| 6's, 1867 | 122¾ | | |

| STATE BONDS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee, old | 65¾ | Virginia, new | 54 |
| Tennessee, new | 61 | Missouri 6's | 105¾ |
| Virginia, old | 54 | | |

LONDON, March 21, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94 5-16; for account 94 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 107½; new 5's, 109¾; 10-40's, 103¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 104; Erie 17¾; preferred 29.

PARIS, March 21.—Rentes 66 francs 80 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 21.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Gold 114¾. Sight ½ premium. Sterling—Bank 555¼.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 21, 1876.

Trade was fairly active in mercantile circles generally to-day, and a fair aggregate volume of transactions was the result. There were no marked alterations in quotations, except in the case of lard, which, under strong Western advices, advanced another quarter of a cent. Other departments of trade were steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 1,630 | Apples, bbls | 42 |
| Corn, bus | 400 | Cheese, lbs | 75 |
| Wheat, bus | 1,800 | Butter, pkgs | 61 |
| Barley, bus | 2,800 | Bacon, tcs | 109 |
| Rye, bus | 120 | Potatoes, bus | 1,739 |
| Oats, bus | 2,230 | Hay, bales | 120 |

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

### Breadstuffs and Produce.

APPLES—The market was steady with a moderate jobbing demand at former prices. Sales are strong at $4 50@4 75 per barrel for choice; prime $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl; mixed lots range from $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—The market is steady. We quote business in a jobbing way at 70@75c ₱ gallon.

CLEANS—We quote prime white navy from first hands at $1 50@1 20 ₱ bushel; in a jobbing way at $1 30@1 25.

BEESWAX—The inquiry was only moderate and sales were limited. We quote at 30@33c ₱ pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very dull. We quote prices weak at $2 00 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER—There was a strong and very active demand for all choice grades of table butter, while the medium to prime qualities were readily sold up. We quote the best qualities of gilt-edged family at 35@37c ₱ lb; prime to choice 30@34c; common to fair grades 25@28c.

CIDER—There is a rather quiet market. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Prices are firm at $15 00@16 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00 per crate.

CHEESE—There was a rather sluggish trade but the market was firm at former quotations. We quote jobbing prices as follows: New York, Goshen 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory 13¼@13½c per ₱.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote common to choice apples at 5@7c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 14c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@ 9c per ₱.

EGGS—The supply is ample and the market is easy at 15@16c per dozen for strictly fresh.

GRAIN—The market is generally quiet there being little done beyond what is necessary to fill the immediate consumptive requirements. We note a quiet week. We quote Michigan white at $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at $1 34; amber at $1 36@1 38; Northwestern red $1 38@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 16@1 22; rejected do 30@$1 10, as to quality; a quiet feeling prevails in spring wheat, No. 1 ruling at $1 27@1 30. Corn continues scarce and firm, at former prices. We quote shelled at 52@53c for yellow; 51@52c for high-mixed; 48@50c for low-mixed; prime Kansas do 53@55c; new ear 50@52c for yellow; mixed 47@49c. Oats were in ample supply, and easier though quotably unchanged. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 39@40c; white do at 41@42c; Western white 43@44c. Barley very stagnant at former quotations; Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 09@1 10; common to prime 85@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 78@80c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—There is a fairly active demand on first-class brands, while the large stocks of common to inferior flours, make their values depressed. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75@8 00; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are as follows, viz.: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $6 25@ 8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $3 75 per dozen packages containing 100 ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 25. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2@2½c ₱ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY—The supply is still large and prices continue depressed. We quote upland prime at $13 00@13 00 ₱ ton; do mixed timothy $10 00@ 17 00; No. 2, $14 00@15 00.

POTATOES—The market continues at former rates, with a moderate supply and no tendency toward any alteration in values. We hear of a few sales from first hands at 30@35c ₱ bushel; store sales were made at the usual advance. Sweet potatoes $5 50 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—There was a good demand and light supply at firm prices. We quote clover seed choice to prime $6 25@6 50 ₱ bushel; mixed in round lots; timothy seed is easy at $2 65@2 75 ₱ bushel; flaxseed $1 45 in round lots; $1 50@ 1 60 in small way; onion seed $5 00@5 50 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make, No. 2, at 15c ₱ gallon with pay for barrels.

### Provisions.

The trade in staple hog products was active with a very firm feeling, and another advance of ½c on lard. Western advices continue strong.

BACON—There was a firm feeling at former quotations which are as follows: Shoulders 10¾@10½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13¼@13½c; clear sides 14c.

CURED AND GREEN MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14½c ₱ 2 for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15½@16c. Shoulders are firmer with sales being quotable at 10¾@11c. Dried beef sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—The market is strong with a moderate demand. We quote prime kettle rendered leaf lard in tierces at 14¼@14½c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 14½@15c ₱ lb; in buckets 15¼@ 15¾c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 16@16½c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 15¼@15½c ₱ lb; in buckets 15¾@16c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 17c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 17½c ₱ lb; in 10-lb pails 17¾c ₱ lb; in 50-lb tubs 17¼c ₱ lb. Refined lard is quiet and unchanged. We quote at 9½@10c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady at unchanged quotations. The ruling prices being $23 25@23 50 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 9¼@9½c ₱ lb; country do 8½@8¾c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11½@12c; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 11@12½c.

### Groceries.

The trade was only moderately active in the leading staples among our wholesale and jobbing houses to-day, and values were wholly unchanged. We quote as follows:

| *Green Coffees.* | ₱ lb. | | ₱ lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fancy Rio | 24 c | Standard A | 10 @10½c |
| Choice Rio | 22 c | Standard B | 10 @10½c |
| Prime Rio | 22 c | Do. extra C | 9½@10c |
| Good Rio | 21 c | Extra C—yel | 9¼@ 9½c |
| Ordinary Rio | 20 c | C—yellow | 8½c |
| Java | 32 c | Franklin, B | 9½c |
| *Roasted Coffees.* | | Cut Loaf | 12 c |
| Rio, in packages | 26 c | Crushed | 11½c |
| 20 grades do | 24½@25 c | Powdered | 11¼c |
| Rio, in bulk | 24½@25c | Granulated | 11 c |
| Java, in papers | 33@35 c | Good fair N. O | 8½c |
| Java, in bulk | 33 c | Fully do | 8¼c |
| *Teas.* | | Prime do | 8¼c |
| YoungHyson | 45c@$1 00 | Choice fair do | 9 c |
| Gunpowder | 90c@1 10 | White clarified | 10 c |
| Imperial | 80@ 90 | Yellow clarified | 9 c |
| Japan | 40c@ 85 | Str'y ch. N. O | 8@8½c |
| Oolong | 25c@ 85 | Prime | 8½c |
| Souchong | 35c@ 75 | Good | 8c |
| *Starch.* | ₱ lb | *Syrups.* | |
| Pearl | 6½@6½c | Ex. white drips | 70c |
| Scarce | 6½@6½c | Sugar drips | 60c |
| Silver gloss | 9¼c | Lower grades | 35@90c |
| Corn | 10¼c | *Spices.* | |
| *Rice.* | | Cloves | 55 c |
| Choice Car'la | 7¼@8 c | Allspice | 17 c |
| Patna | 8 c | Cassia | 33@35 c |
| Rangoon | 7 c | Nutmegs | @1 25 |
| Louisiana | 6½@7 c | Pepper | 19@20 c |
| *Sodas.* | | *Soaps.* | |
| Bi-carb, in kegs | 5 c | Irish soap, ₱ box | @4 25 |
| Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs | 5½c | S. S. Star, ₱ box | 5 75 |
| Bi-carb in papers | 7 c | Babbitt's best, ₱ box | 6 75 |
| *Candies.* | | Gold do | 6 50 |
| Star, full weight | 17 c | Do. No. 2 | 5 50@ |
| Stearine | 15½c | German mottled | 7½c |
| Mould | 11@12 c | California, ₱ box | @1 20 |

CANNED GOODS—The trade is steady at the following current rates:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 ₱ Bartlett pears | $3 00 | 2 ₱ blackberries | @2 50 |
| 2 ₱ common pears | 2 00 | 2 ₱ blueberries | 2 00 |
| 2 ₱ peaches | 2 00 | 2 ₱ white cherries | 2 75 |
| 2 ₱ quinces | 2 00 | 2 ₱ red cherries | 2 00 |
| 2 ₱ raspberries | 2 75 | 2 ₱ gooseberries | 1 50 |
| 2 ₱ strawberries | 2 00 | 2 ₱ green gages | 3 00 |
| 2 ₱ Lima beans | 2 00 | 2 ₱ egg plums | 3 00 |
| 2 ₱ string beans | 1 50 | 2 ₱ damson plums | 2 00 |
| 2 ₱ Winslow's corn | 2 25 | 2 ₱ peaches | 1 75 |
| 2 ₱ peas | 2 25 | 3 ₱ peaches | 2 25 |
| 3 ₱ tomatoes | 1 60 | 3 ₱ pie peaches | 1 60 |

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. Prices, however, are without important change. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $3 00; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11½@12c ₱ lb; Sultanas, $4 00@4 50 ₱ box. Currants 8c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 32c; do Princes 57c; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica 32c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marsoot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Pecans 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $5 00. Oranges $5 00 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₱ hundred.

FISH—A steady trade at unchanged prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following revised list of quotations:

| | Per bbl. | | Per bbl. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel | $34 00 | Labrador herring, split | $5 75 |
| No. 1 mess do | 32 00 | Round do | 6 25 |
| Ex. No. 1 shore do | 25 00 | Lake do, lit bbls | 2 75 |
| No. 1 shore do | 25 00 | Smok'd bloat'r, bx | 1 75 |
| Ex. No. 1 bay do | 22 00 | Large George's codfish, ₱ lb | 6½c |
| No. 1 bay do | 19 00 | Medium do | 6 c |
| Ex. No. 2 do | 17 00 | Boneless codfish | 6 c |
| No. 2 do | 16 00 | Halibut fins | 14½c |
| Large No. 3 do | 12 50 | No. 1 herring, ₱ box | 40 c |
| California salmon, half bbls | 9 50 | Scaled herring, do | 50 c |
| | | Holland do ₱ keg | 1 40 |

TOBACCO—The current rates are as follows:

| *Manufactured—* | | *Navy Tobaccos—* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spun roll | 60@63c | Six Twist | 43@56c |
| Black Navy | 50@58c | Sterling | 50c |
| Black Tens | 53@58c | *Leaf Tobaccos—* | |
| Louisville Navy | 49@50c | Western leaf— | |
| Louisville Cav | 45@70c | wrappers | 15@20c |
| Virginia Navy | 53@58c | West'n leaf—fillers | 9@12c |
| Virginia Tens | 53@58c | Ohio seed wrap'r | 18@25c |
| Virginia Cav | 53@58c | Ohio seed filler | 9@12c |
| Double Thick | 60@63c | Conn. (choice) wrapper | 60@70c |
| Flounders | 60@75c | Conn. filler | 12@15c |
| Bright pounds | 63c@$1 | Havana, wrap'rs | $1 25@2 00 |
| Black Quarters | 55@60c | Havana fillers | 55c@$1 25 |
| Rough & Ready | 45@55c | Cigars— | |
| Cut Plugs | 45@60c | Penn'a. seed | @15@ 20 |
| Fine Cut | 55@60c | Connecticut | 25@ 30 |
| Cut and Dry | 35@42c | Seed & Havana | 30@ 36 |
| Scotch Cut | 55@75c | Havana | 90@150 |
| Black Snuff | 60@85c | | |

### Petroleum.

March 21.—There was a quiet feeling in both branches of the petroleum business to-day, and values were quotably unchanged.

CRUDE.—The market opened this morning at the following: United $2 00; Condnit $2 00½; Shamburg $2 00. The feeling was rather quiet and firm at the opening. There was very little doing and scarcely any change of prices during the day, holders exerting firm in their views. The volume of business in certificates was not great. Shipment was firm at $2 25 bid. We note it at close at $2 25 bid.

REFINED—The feeling was steady but quiet, with no quotable change. Eastern advices were very favorable to higher values, and the steadiness in crude only kept the market at former prices. We quote standard white on the cars at 11½@11¾c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at 30 days. New York delivery sales at 11½@11¾c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 11½@11¾c for spot and March delivery. Baltimore rules at 11½@11¾c for prompt and this months' delivery.

OIL BARRELS—Continue dull and unchanged at former prices, viz.: $1 15@1 20 for city made; $1 05@1 10 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 21.—The *Courier* says: United opened, under a moderate demand, at $2 05 and soon advanced to $2 07½, when it declined to the opening figure. At the close it was strong at $2 06½. Pennsylvania, transportation, river division, $2 02½; shipments $2 20, and Upper road $2 17½@2 18½. Conduit ruled firm at 1½@2½c above United, and Union 1½c below. The total sales were 30,000 bbls.

OIL CITY, March 21.—The *Derrick* says: At the opening the feeling was quite strong, $2 05½ being paid for a limited amount of United. The market then advanced and a few lots sold at $2 06½. Later, the feeling became weaker and there was a reaction of 1½c, the principal part of the business of the day being done at $2 05@2 05½. During the afternoon there was much more talk than business, with only a moderate trade in consequence, dealers being about 5c apart in their views. Just before the Exchange closed 10,000 barrels oil changed hands at $2 05½. The market closed steady and firm. Shipment $2 20@2 23½. The total sales were 64,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, March 21, evening 20.—The advanced prices restrict business with some export demand. Sales of 3,000 barrels refined in Baltimore at 14½c, and a rumored sale of 10,000 refined in Baltimore late on Saturday at being about 5c apart in their views. Just before the Exchange closed 10,000 barrels oil changed hands at $2 05½. The market closed steady and firm. Shipment $2 20@2 23½. The total sales were 64,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, March 21, closing 20.—The advanced prices restrict business with some export demand. Sales of 3,000 barrels refined in Baltimore at 14½c, and a rumored sale of 10,000 refined in Baltimore late on Saturday at 14¼c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8¼@8½c and 14¼c. Crude in shipping order: refined 14½@14¾c; cases 18¾@20c; naptha 10c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 14½@14¾c; at Philadelphia 14¾c.

PARKERS, March 21.—Market opens steady and quiet with $2 05 bid for United, and Condult $2 06, asked; Union $2 01½@2 02½; outside lines $1 99@2 05; shipments quiet at $2 20@2 23.

TITUSVILLE, March 21.—Market opens quiet at $2 17½@2 20.

OIL CITY, March 21.—Market quiet and steady with nothing doing at $2 05½ bid for United with nothing doing in immediate shipment at $2 20 bid.

ROUSEVILLE, March 21.—Market quiet and steady; quoted at $2 15.

TIDIOUTE, March 21.—Market very firm; sales last evening at $2 21½.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Market quiet; standard white 14½c; crude 8¼c; cases 18¾c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 21.—Petroleum firm; crude 8½c; refined 14½@14¾c; cases 18¾@21¼c.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Petroleum firm; crude 8½c; refined 14½@14¾c.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—Refined petroleum 11@ 11½d; spirits do 8½@8½d.

LONDON, March 20.—Refined petroleum 10¼@ 10¾d.

CLEVELAND, March 21.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 13½c; prime white State test 12¾c, in car lots, cash.

REFINED OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

March 21, 1876.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Lockhart & F | Warden, F & Co | 811 |
| Standard Oil Co. | Warden, F & Co | 1,044 |
| Total | | 855 |

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

March 21, 1876.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Cases. |
|---|---|---|
| G M Robinson | Hutchinson Oil Works | 80 |

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

March 21, 1876.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| W P Logan & Co. | John S Davis, Phila | 300 |
| Lockhart & F | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 300 |
| Standard Oil Co. | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 204 |
| Total | | 733 |

March 20, 1876.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| W P Logan & Co. | John S Davis, Phila | 300 |
| Lockhart & F | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 300 |
| David Bly & Co. | John S Davis, Phila | 150 |
| Standard Oil Co. | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 151 |
| Total | | 902 |

March 21, 1876.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Standard Oil Co. | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 101 |
| Lockhart & F | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 52 |
| Total | | 156 |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### PRODUCE.

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, March 21, 1876.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 2 spring $1 02¾ spot; $1 03¾ seller April; sales at $1 07@ 1 09¾; closed at $1 07¾ seller May; No. 3, 90c; rejected 78¼@79c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 45c bid spot; 44¾c seller April; 47¾c bid seller May. Oats firm; No. 2 34c spot; 34¾c seller May. Barley quiet; 72@80c spot; 56c seller April. Rye quiet but firm at 66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active; $22 30@22 40 spot; $22 37½@22 45 seller April; $22 67½ seller May. Lard quiet; 12 42@12 65c spot; 12 67½@12 70c seller April; 13c@13 02c seller May. Bulkmeats firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady; $1 06 asked, $1 05 bid.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was 3c higher. Corn higher. Oats unchanged. Pork dull and 5c higher. Lard unchanged.

**New York.**

NEW YORK, March 21.—Flour less active, closing with holders more disposed to realize; receipts 10,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 40@4 65; common to good $4 70@5 50; good to choice $5 45@5 75; white wheat extra Ohio $5 80@7 25; St. Louis $4 70@7 25; Graham flour $5 60@6 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $3 75 per dozen packages containing 100 ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 25. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2@2½c ₱ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY—The supply is still large and prices continue depressed. We quote upland prime at $13 00@13 00 ₱ ton; do mixed timothy $10 00@ 17 00; No. 2, $14 00@15 00.

POTATOES—The market continues at former rates, with a moderate supply and no tendency toward any alteration in values. We hear of a few sales from first hands at 30@35c ₱ bushel; store sales were made at the usual advance. Sweet potatoes $5 50 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—There was a good demand and light supply at firm prices. We quote clover seed choice to prime $6 25@6 50 ₱ bushel; mixed in round lots; timothy seed is easy at $2 65@2 75 ₱ bushel; flaxseed $1 45 in round lots; $1 50@ 1 60 in small way; onion seed $5 00@5 50 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make, No. 2, at 15c ₱ gallon with pay for barrels.

### Provisions.

The trade in staple hog products was active with a very firm feeling, and another advance of ½c on lard. Western advices continue strong.

BACON—There was a firm feeling at former quotations which are as follows: Shoulders 10¾@10½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13¼@13½c; clear sides 14c.

CURED AND GREEN MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14½c ₱ 2 for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15½@16c. Shoulders are firmer with being quotable at 10¾@11c. Dried beef sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—The market is strong with a moderate demand. We quote prime kettle rendered leaf lard in tierces at 14¼@14½c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 14½@15c ₱ lb; in buckets 15¼@ 15¾c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 16@16½c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 15¼@15½c ₱ lb; in buckets 15¾@16c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 17c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 17½c ₱ lb; in 10-lb pails 17¾c ₱ lb; in 50-lb tubs 17¼c ₱ lb. Refined lard is quiet and unchanged. We quote at 9½@10c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady at unchanged quotations. The ruling prices being $23 25@23 50 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 9¼@9½c ₱ lb; country do 8½@8¾c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11½@12c; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 11@12½c.

### Groceries.

The trade was only moderately active in the leading staples among our wholesale and jobbing houses to-day, and values were wholly unchanged. We quote as follows:

| *Green Coffees.* | ₱ lb. | | ₱ lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fancy Rio | 24 c | Standard A | 10 @10½c |
| Choice Rio | 22 c | Standard B | 10 @10½c |
| Prime Rio | 22 c | Do. extra C | 9½@10c |
| Good Rio | 21 c | Extra C—yel | 9¼@ 9½c |
| Ordinary Rio | 20 c | C—yellow | 8½c |
| Java | 32 c | Franklin, B | 9½c |
| *Roasted Coffees.* | | Cut Loaf | 12 c |
| Rio, in packages | 26 c | Crushed | 11½c |
| 20 grades do | 24½@25 c | Powdered | 11¼c |
| Rio, in bulk | 24½@25c | Granulated | 11 c |
| Java, in papers | 33@35 c | Good fair N. O | 8½c |
| Java, in bulk | 33 c | Fully do | 8¼c |
| *Teas.* | | Prime do | 8¼c |
| YoungHyson | 45c@$1 00 | Choice fair do | 9 c |
| Gunpowder | 90c@1 10 | White clarified | 10 c |
| Imperial | 80@ 90 | Yellow clarified | 9 c |
| Japan | 40c@

## CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

### Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 21, 1876.

| Time. | Bar. | Th'r. | Hum | Dir. | Force. | Weath. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | W.ND. | | | |
| 7 A. M.. | 29.641 | 32 | 73 | N.W. | Fresh. | L.snow |
| 2 P. M.. | 29.743 | 35 | 75 | W. | Brisk. | Cloudy |
| 9 P. M.. | 29.960 | 28 | 72 | N.W. | Fresh. | Cloudy |

Mean barometer...29.825 Highest thermom....30
Mean thermom.... 22.7 Lowest thermom....21
Rainfall..... .03

### Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. MWF

### We Have Added

blue grass and orchard grass to our seeds in stock, and now offer the trade clover, timothy, Mammoth or English clover, Kentucky blue grass and orchard grass at lowest market rates. ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & Co.

### Disorderly House.

Lieutenant Michael Harrison, about nine o'clock last night, made a descent on a disorderly house at the corner of Webster avenue and Congress street. Rachel Allums, the proprietress, and four other women and one man were arrested and taken to the Central Station. The prisoners are all colored persons.

### Personal.

G. W. Lower, General Traveling Land Agent for the Land Department of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, is in the city, stopping at the St. Charles. Go to No. 50 Fifth avenue, four doors below Wood street and see large illustrated and sectional maps of Kansas and Colorado, photographs, scenes, collection of products &c.

### Our Iron Mills.

The puddlers at the Sligo Mills will resume work to-day.

Painters' Mill will start to-day and will run double turn.

The puddlers at the Clinton Mills, Graff, Bennett & Co., will resume on Monday, April 3d, after which "double turns" will be the order. The stoppage here was on account of repairing.

### "Boys."

Captain C. J. Arms, of the editorial staff of the COMMERCIAL, is announced to lecture in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, to-morrow, (Thursday) evening, for the benefit of the Castle Shannon Mission—subject, "Boys." Captain Arms is a graceful and vigorous writer, and a pleasing and eloquent speaker, and handles the "Boys" in a very instructive and entertaining manner. Those who can make it convenient to attend will be amply compensated, leaving out of the view the benevolent purpose of the lecture. The church will doubtless be crowded on the occasion.

### Monongahela River Improvement.

Col. Merrill, at his office, in Cincinnati, Monday, opened proposals for the construction of a dam and for the completion of a masonry lock at Hoard's Rocks, on the Monongahela river, ninety-four miles above Pittsburgh and eight and a-half miles below Morgantown. There were eight bidders present, three of whom were from Pittsburgh. The lowest and successful bidders were Smith & Hawkins, of Stewardstown, Monongahela county, W. Va., as present contractors of similar work. The next lowest bidders were Jacob Friday & Co. and Frederick Gwinner & Co., in the new order named, both of Pittsburgh. The contract amounts to about $60,000, and is to be completed by the 15th of November, 1876.

### Illuminating Gas—Solution of the Problem.

It has long been recognized as an important question for the solution of inventors and scientific men to inquire how to furnish the most convenient, safe and economical light. The old methods of illumination known to our grandfathers—wax, spermacetti and tallow candles, with silver and brazen candlesticks and gorgeous candelebra—have been almost entirely discontinued and are nearly beyond the memory of the present generation. The more modern methods have furnished greater illuminating power, but have on the average greatly increased the expense and are as yet far from satisfactory in their results. Carbon oil, which within the past decade has sprung into so extensive use, while comparatively economical, is unpleasant to handle, frequently proves to be of unreliable illuminating power and sometimes shows itself so dangerous as to justify the most extreme hesitation before resorting to its use. The illuminating gas generally used in cities, in the first place, is very expensive, so much so that in hard times it is a grievous burden to the masses whose means are limited; and in the next place the methods of application are such that it can only be used in towns and cities or in the more luxurious suburban mansions.

The convenience, safety and cleanliness secured in the methods of using gas, however, are such as to make that kind of illumination as the proper one, providing that its expense can be so reduced as to place it within the means of the general public. That desideratum has recently been secured by Mr. J. H. Eggeman, of Wirtz, Pa., through an invention which utilizes a new material for this purpose. For many years the use of petroleum in the manufacture of gas has been mooted, but it has generally been held to be impracticable by experimenters and scientific men. But Mr. Bowman's experiments have, as he claims, proved the contrary, and it is now held beyond doubt that petroleum gas can be used to great advantage in the manufacture of gas. Petroleum is composed of pure carbon and pure hydrogen, there being of carbon eighty-six parts and of hydrogen fourteen parts in a total of a hundred parts. Petroleum is in fact *all* convertible into gas, and when properly treated is of no waste. Knowing therefore that illuminating gas is composed chiefly of carbon and hydrogen, which are all its elementary elements, and that petroleum is composed *entirely* of carbon and hydrogen, it does not seem impossible that petroleum should entirely supercede coal as a gas producing material, or stop short of that consummation only as the supply of petroleum should fall short of its demand for the purpose, pressing, as it does, the more elemental parts that can be so distributed and combined as to form a permanent and standard commercial gas.

This, it is claimed by Mr. Bowman, is successfully accomplished by his invention, and he has the gas to show for itself. We find in the Warren *Ledger* an article concerning the workings of his invention which says: "We have examined the result and refer the curious or skeptical to the machine itself and the gas it produces. A first inspection will show that it is as represented. The apparatus is projected on a scale ample for production to demonstrate the success of the process. The oil used is of 42° gravity (Beaume). The gas produced is burned through the ordinary coal gas burner and gives a light very similar to coal gas, except that the flame is whiter and with its perimeter less penumbrous, or more sharply defined than the flame of coal gas. A series of carefully conducted experiments have resulted in the average production of *over 15 cubic feet of gas from a single gallon of petroleum.* This, to our mind, is simply wonderful. A ton of coal rarely produces an average of 7,000 cubic feet, and in this city, as at New York, costs $8 50 per ton, while petroleum can be laid down at any railway point within a thousand miles of the wells at $2 50 per barrel. All this arithmetic judiciously thrown in just here would probably make it considerably interesting for the owner or owners of this patent. But we leave room for the curious reader.

"We have given simply the result of an investigation into this matter of petroleum gas, without entering into the scientific and scientific discussion of the pro's and con's involved. We have seen the gas, and the inventor seems intelligently conversant with the chemical changes rung on the petroleum as it passes from a state of foul stink to a gas fixed, beautiful and luxuriant."

Such results are of undoubted public importance. The question is, can it be made to be economically applied to private dwellings, or can be put up on a large scale to furnish illuminating gas to an entire community at very much reduced expense over present methods. The former question we understand it is valuable both for the increased simplicity and greatly diminished cost of the apparatus, which renders it applicable to the use of the humblest dwelling and the largest cities, and also to the reduced cost of raw material and manufacture, which will make the cost of the gas much less than that obtained from coal. The process also, it is claimed, can be utilized for the processes of manufacture, as the gas can be used for the heating powers as well as for those of illumination. Time will be informed that the invention will soon be placed before the public, with proofs of its utility and guarantees of its reliability, such that its success is beyond all doubt.

### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCan dless.

Christian Franz, of Allegheny, filed a petition in bankruptcy.

In the case of Othello Snead, executor, vs. Ferdinand Marx, of Ebensburg, in which a jury trial was ordered, the jury are out.

J. A. Hays & Co, *et al.* vs. Robert McMillan, debtor, city. On motion said debtor was adjudged a bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Harper.

Nathan Goetzel, Allegheny, bankrupt. Order made directing the recording of the resolution of composition.

Ralph Martindale, bankrupt, Shenango county. Order made for the sale of groceries, &c.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, city. Order made for the examination of certain witnesses before Register Harper.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

Germania Relief Association, of Allegheny City, vs. Lewis Rable and L. J. Brecht; action on a bond. Verdict for plaintiff for $245 64.

Sadie A. Dunbar, executrix of James A. Dunbar, deceased, vs. N. S. Coulter. Jury out.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of David Couch *et ux.* to William B. Moreland, the account of assignee was filed.

Frederick Buehing vs. Gertrude Buehing; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

George A. Sterton vs. Terrona & Greacen; action to recover money alleged to be due plaintiff as agent of the defendant firm. On trial.

Anthony Galaner vs. Negley & Co.; action to recover wages alleged to be due. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Carothers vs. Nesbit, *et al.* Sands vs. McMullen; Bell vs. McKee; Robb for use vs. Daly; Grier *et al.* vs. Miller; Spence vs. Bowen; Harlington vs. the Penn Avenue Building and Loan Association; Knock *et al.* vs. Connolly; Semmlinson vs. Sterton & Co.; Bell vs. Buffum *et al.*; James Patrick vs. Goettman; Scanlon vs. Miller; Lincoln vs. O'Neil *et al.*; Winteringer vs. Schriver & Price *et al.* vs. Barns; Carlisle vs. P. W. and B. R. R.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

James Davis, for use of James McCandless, vs. Pittsburgh Insurance Company; action on a fire insurance policy. Case postponed until this morning.

Clements vs. Boyd. Motion and reasons filed to take off the compulsory non suit entered in this case.

Pittsburgh Wagon Works vs. Alex. McGilvery; action to recover for stock subscribed for. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Joseph Schenck, convicted of larceny and embezzlement, on oath of J. P. Kohen, was sentenced to the Workhouse for two years.

John Bradley, who pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, preferred by John McNeilly, was sentenced three years to the Penitentiary.

Martin Mullen is on trial on three indictments for conspiracy to defraud, and Thomas Donahue, *alias* James Donahue, Michael Hensley and Mary Dugan, each on one indictment for a similar offense. It is claimed that the defendants conspired together to draw pay from the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company for work which was never done. John Dalzell, Esq., appears for the prosecution.

## REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

### Delegates to the State Convention Chosen.

### Harmonious Gathering—Hartranft Pennsylvania's Choice for President.

The Republican County Convention, composed of one delegate from each election district, met in one of the Common Pleas Court rooms yesterday morning, for the purpose of choosing Senatorial and Representative delegates to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 29th inst.

The chairman of the County Executive Committee, Major Russell Errett, called the Convention to order at 10:30 and stated the object of the gathering. On motion of Mr. W. J. Diehl, Messrs. Walton Woolsey, Charles W. Lewis, W. D. Bigham and Charles M. Clark, representing the several Senatorial districts were chosen temporary secretaries.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The roll was then called and credentials received by Senatorial districts, after which Chairman Errett announced that a permanent organization was in order.

Mr. R. C. Elliott nominated John A. Fox, Esq., and Mr. Fox was unanimously elected. On motion the temporary secretaries were made permanent.

HARTRANFT FOR PRESIDENT.

The following resolutions were presented and adopted without a dissenting voice.

By Mr. Fitzsimmons:

*Resolved*, That entertaining the strongest confidence in the integrity of this gallant soldier, General John F. Hartranft, we hereby instruct the delegates this day elected to vote in the State Convention in favor of a delegation to Cincinnati pledged to give the united vote of the State to him in the Republican National Convention as the candidate of Pennsylvania for the nomination to the Presidency.

By General Negley:

*Resolved*, That we recommend to the Republican State Convention to be held at Harrisburg the 29th inst., the propriety of sending a representative colored man to the National Convention at Cincinnati as a delegate at large.

*Resolved*, That we do hereby instruct our delegates to the State and National Convention to advocate the adoption of a clause in the national platform in favor of our present system of popular education, and to protest against all interference with institutions so interwoven with the history of our Government and concerning so deeply and tenderly the ties which bind them to our homes and to the State.

Also, the adoption of a clause in favor of an increase in the tariff upon importations so as to improve and maintain the rights and interests of labor and promote the general welfare of the country.

Also a clause declaring in favor of the equalization of bounties as a just recognition of the sacrifices made by the soldiers and sailors who saved the nation.

The next business in order was the election of delegates to the State Convention, commencing with the Senatorial districts. The result will be found below:

FORTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Chair then announced that nominations were in order, and H. H. Byram and W. B. Rodgers were placed in nomination as Senatorial delegate to the State Convention. The roll was called with the following result:

Rodgers.....21
Byram.....17

Mr. Rodgers was then declared duly elected.

FORTY-THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

In this district C. L. Magee, Esq., was elected delegate by acclamation.

FORTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

C. B. Seeley, Esq., was chosen by acclamation delegate from this district.

FORTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL DELEGATE.

C. S. Fetterman was in this district elected delegate by acclamation.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT (ALLEGHENY CITY)

In this district the following nominations were made, three to elect: Messrs. Louis Hambaugh, W. Wettach, H. M. Long, John Megraw, Louis D. Chalfant, I. N. Patterson and W. C. Cooke. The following was the result:

Long.....10
Megraw.....29
Wettach.....15
Harbaugh.....7
Chalfant.....7
Patterson.....15
Cooke.....12

Messrs. Megraw and Cooke were declared duly elected delegates, and a second call of the roll was ordered. Messrs. Long, Harbaugh and Chalfant having been withdrawn, Mr. Wettach was elected over the remaining delegate by the following vote:

Wettach.....32
Patterson.....12

SIXTH DISTRICT.

In order to give the country delegates a chance to get home early, the Sixth district was called next in order, and Messrs. Samuel Steele and George Y. McKee were nominated and chosen delegates by acclamation.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

The following were nominated in this district, two to elect: Samuel Kilgore, E. C. Matthews and Andrew Fulton. The result was:

Kilgore.....7
Matthews.....14
Fulton.....14

Messrs. Fulton and Matthews were declared duly elected.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

In this district Ralph J. Richardson was elected by acclamation.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

In this district Messrs. George Trautman, George T. Oliver, Jas. A. McDivitt and Mark Donley were nominated and elected by acclamation.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

The following candidates were placed in nomination for delegates, two to elect: Josiah Speer, Peter Keil and Wm. Neeb. The result was as follows:

Speer.....33
Keil.....11
Neeb.....33

Messrs. Neeb and Speer were then declared the duly elected delegates.

The Chair then thanked the Convention for the courteous and good order maintained, and declared the Convention adjourned.

THE DELEGATES ELECTED.

Following is a full list of the gentlemen who were elected to the State Convention:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Forty-second, Hon. H. H. Byram; forty-third, C. L. Magee; Forty-fourth, C. B. Seeley; Forty-fifth, Chas. S. Fetterman.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

First, John Megraw, W. C. Cook, Wm. Wettach; Second, E. C. Matthews, Andrew Fulton; Third, Ralph J. Richardson; Fourth, George Trautman, George T. Oliver, Mark Donley, James A. McDevitt; Fifth, Joseph Speer, Wm. Neeb; Sixth, Samuel Steele, George Y. McKee.

## MOTHER STEWART IN LONDON.

### A Farewell Conference—Resolutions of Gratitude and Sympathy.

The London *Daily News*, of the 2d instant, contains the following, which will interest many of our readers: "Last evening a farewell conference and public meeting was held at Moorgate street Hall, to receive a report of Mrs. Stewart's work in London, and to consider the work until then to be continued after her departure. Both the conference and evening meeting, notwithstanding most unfavorable weather, were numerously attended. At the former Mr. John Compston took the chair, and Mr. and Mrs. Dawson Burns read the report of Mrs. Stewart's work, which stated that since the first meeting in January (reported in the *Daily News*) she had addressed thirty-nine meetings at which it was calculated about 37,000 persons attended. Other calls she had been unable, yet to visit the large provincial towns of England, as well as Scotland and Ireland, previous to her return to America, she was obliged to bring her mission here to a conclusion. Mrs. Hilton and Mr. William Stewart moved and seconded a resolution expressing gratitude to God for sending Mrs. Stewart to London, and the sympathy evoked by her call to her by all were associated in her work of temperance. Several other resolutions followed, among which was one by Mrs. Jack, leader of the band of praying women who detailed her personal experiences in the Donadson well. The above resolution was enthusiastically carried. At the evening meeting, which was presided over by Mr. T. B. Smithies, the Rev. J. Morgan, in whose chapel Mrs. Stewart made her first public appearance in London, moved the first resolution, which was of a similar character to the one passed at the conference. Mrs. Lucas seconded the resolution as a good Templar, and expressed her satisfaction at seeing the hall so well filled. She regretted they did not come there to hear Mrs. Stewart so much as to further the object which Mrs. Stewart had so much at heart. Mr. Kempster also supported the resolution, which was passed amidst loud applause. Previous to calling on Mrs. Stewart to speak, a resolution, passed by the Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Alliance in praise of Mrs. Stewart's work, was read to the meeting. Mrs. Stewart then rose, and speaking under an evident feeling of deep emotion, she impressed on her audience the importance of the work and the duty of women in taking the foremost part in prosecuting it. The evening meeting occupied a considerable time, and before the close of the proceedings a collection was made to promote the object in view."

## SUICIDE OF AN ALLEGHENIAN.

### A Missing Man, Traveling Homeward, Shoots Himself Dead.

Mention was made a few days ago that Reuben Dutt, whose family reside on Washington street, Allegheny, had disappeared from his home about two weeks ago, and fears were entertained that he had met with foul play. The family yesterday received intelligence of Mr. Dutt's whereabouts, but the news was of a peculiarly sad nature. It came in the shape of a note from Mr. Grisoom, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, that a man answering the description of her husband, had committed suicide by shooting himself through the head on train No. 6, at a point between Strasburg and Alliance. Immediately upon receipt of this information Mrs. Dutt, accompanied by a young man named Woodside, proceeded to the Union depot and had a conversation with one of the brakemen of the train in regard to the matter, who gave the following version of the affair: He stated that as the train was nearing Alliance he noticed a man sitting in the car who answered to the description given of Mr. Dutt. While putting some coal in the stove with the brakeman conversed with the man but perceived nothing wrong in his appearance. Directly after leaving the car, and returning to the platform, the brakeman heard a pistol shot, and upon returning discovered the passenger in the act of falling from his seat, having shot himself through the head, while a revolver lay upon the seat beside him. The train died in a few minutes, and when the train arrived at Alliance the body was removed and left at that place, when an inquest was ordered.

There is not the slightest doubt in the minds of Mr. Dutt's family that he is the person who shot himself, and they have ordered the remains to be forwarded to Allegheny. Dutt was a saloon keeper on Anderson street, but had disposed of his stand some two or three weeks ago. He left the city soon after and had been heard from until yesterday. He leaves a wife and five children.

### Sudden Death.

About six o'clock last evening Thomas Nelson, of Sharpsburg, while in Weaver's saloon, on Madison avenue, Allegheny, fell on the floor and expired almost instantly. The body was removed to Fairman's undertaking rooms, on Ohio street, where an inquest will be held. The deceased was a cigar maker, aged about fifty years, and leaves a wife and two children. His death was caused by disease of the heart.

## PITTSBURGH M. E. CONFERENCE.

### Closing Sessions—Important Action—Next Conference—List of Appointments.

The delay consequent upon the election of delegates, and the large amount of business to be transacted, rendered it necessary to hold three sessions, instead of one daily, on Monday, to effect an adjournment yesterday.

Resuming the "thread" of the proceedings, closing with Monday morning's session, the Conference was chiefly occupied in the afternoon of that day considering the reports of standing committees. In the evening the Board of Stewards distributed nearly *ten thousand dollars* to worn out preachers, widows and orphans of deceased ministers. A number of reports were considered, some of them of great importance, especially the one on education.

During the evening session, until 9 o'clock, the chair was occupied by Rev. J. W. Baker and Dr. I. N. Baird. At that hour, Bishop Haven, who had been holding a Cabinet meeting of the Presiding Elders at the parsonage, entered the church and took the chair, when after proper representation, about twenty young preachers were received on trial by the Conference. At a late hour the Conference adjourned.

The Bishop held a final Cabinet meeting of the presiding elders as fons. at 9 yesterday, and at eight o'clock the Conference met, and, after some routine matters were disposed of, the Bishop read the appointments below. It was a remarkable fact that but few of the preachers knew where they were to go until their appointments were announced by the Bishop. This arose in part, because of important anticipated changes in the work, and the difficulty in adjusting them fully until a short time before adjournment.

Many of the preachers left on the 10:15 A. M. train yesterday, and the remainder, with few exceptions, by the 2:10 P. M. train.

Next Annual Conference at Butler street M. E. Church of this city.

APPOINTMENTS.

WEST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

J. A. MILLER, Presiding Elder.
Liberty street—R. T. Miller.
Ames church and Hazelwood—J. H. Rogers.
Main street—J. L. Deems.
Mansfield—W. D. Stevens.
Charleroi—M. M. Sweeney.
Knowlsons and Banksville—E. D. Holtz.
Washington—R. L. Miller.
Florence and Noblestown—M. S. Kendig.
Tuckers and Holiday's Cove—G. B. Hudson.
Georgetown—J. N. Pershing.
Wellsburgh—J. Gledhill.
Franklin—H. H. Pershing.
Canonsburg—G. W. Eaton.
Claysville—W. S. Cummings.
Peter's Creek—T. F. Pershing.
Pine Run—C. M. Westlake.
Mt. Washington—R. Hamilton.
Phillipsburgh—D. R. Stafford.
Waynesburgh—R. B. Mansell.
A. S. Long, Professor in Roberts College, Constantinople.
M. C. Harris, Missionary to Japan.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

T. N. BOYLE, Presiding Elder.
Wesley Chapel—M. W. Dallas.
Trinity—W. P. Turner.
Carson street—R. Morrow.
Bingham street—J. W. Baker.
Walton street—E. W. Wood.
Monongahela City—W. Lynch.
Monongahela circuit—S. G. Miller.
Bentleysville—T. Patterson.
California and Greenfield—Jos. Hollingshead.
Fayette circuit—R. J. White.
Beallsville—J. Mansell.
Fayette City and Little Redstone—O. S. Bachtel.
Redstone—D. J. Davis.
Millsboro—C. McCaslin.
Carmichaels—J. Huston.
Fairall—To be supplied.
Pleasant Valley—J. K. Williams.
Greensboro—C. B. Lauck.
Bridgeport—T. B. Stone.
Brownsville—W. A. Stewart.

SOUTHEAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

A. J. ENDSLEY, Presiding Elder.
Smithfield—C. W. Smith.
Centenary—E. Williams.
Braddock's Fields—T. H. Wilkinson.
McKeesport—W. B. Watkins.
Elizabeth—C. W. Miller.
Rostraver—J. H. Henry.
Bellevernon—N. P. Kerr.
Hulontown—S. W. Jones.
Connellsville—J. Moffit.
Jacob's Creek—A. P. Leonard.
West Newton—J. Darby.
Dravo and Greenock—J. C. High.
Mt. Pleasant—M. B. Pugh.
Unity—W. L. McGrew.
Madison—M. C. Grimes.
Jeannette—S. Wakefield.
Donegal—G. T. Reynolds.
Somerset—J. B. Taylor.
Myersdale—C. Beadle.
Confluence—O. A. Emerson.
Salisbury—W. H. Richards.
Addison—N. Luccock.
J. Horner, Book Agent, and member Smithfield street Quarterly Conference.

EAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

I. N. BAIRD, Presiding Elder.
Butler street—F. W. Gealy.
Fifth Avenue—W. D. Siease.
Oakland—A. B. Castle.
Emory—S. M. Vernon.
St. Paul—W. W. Roup.
Homewood—W. P. Blackburne.
Wilkinsburg—D. Hollister.
McMasters—M. J. Montgomery.
Circleville and St. Cravens.
Penn—J. J. Hays.
Irwins—H. J. Smith.
Greensburg—J. W. Core.
Latrobe—J. T. Riley.
New Derry—W. McIntyre.
Cokeville—D. K. Stevenson.
Blairsville—W. F. Lauck.
Hunter and Blacklick—A. C. Johnson.
Mechanicsburgh—W. Johnson.
Armagh—Asst. Scott.
New Florence—J. S. Wakefield.
Coopersdale—S. Keebler.
Johnstown—H. C. Benson.
Johnstown, Second Charge—E. B. Griffin.
Wesley Chapel—J. Leitzler.
Conemaugh—J. W. Weaver.

NORTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

H. L. CHAPMAN, Presiding Elder.
Christ Church—E. M. Boyle.
City Mission—A. H. Miller.
Talon Centenary—N. G. Miller.
Tarentum—John Conner.
Bethel—R. Cartwright.
Union and Emory—R. T. Thomas.
Springdale—W. K. Brown.
Freeport—M. Mck. Garrett.
Hamilton—W. Wright.
Butler—J. J. McIlyer.
Kittanning—M. J. Sleppy.
Indiana—J. A. Danks.
Dayton—G. W. Cranage.
Marion Centre—J. Huddleston.
Plumville—T. M. St. John.
Apollo—J. W. Miles.
Sandy Creek—M. M. Eaton.
Sardis—George Orbin.
Smicksburg—S. Sefton.
Brownsville—N. Davis.
Leechburgh—W. F. Bruner.
Knox—T. C. Hatfield.
Elderton—A. Cameron.
Livermore—R. McFarlan.
L. H. Bugbee, President Allegheny College, and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.
J. C. Pershing, President Pittsburgh Female College, and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.
Warren Chaplain Young Men's Home, and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.

ALLEGHENY DISTRICT.

S. H. NESBIT, Presiding Elder.
South Common—L. R. Beacom.
Arch Street—L. M. Vincent.
North Avenue—E. B. Snyder.
Union Church—C. Avery.
Simpson Church—S. M. Bell.
Wood's Run—J. McCarty.
Salem and Franklin—R. Gray.
Bellevue—J. Meachem.
Glendale—J. Dillon.
Sewickleyville—L. Petty.
Freedom—J. G. Gogley.
Hookstown—D. L. Chaney.
Bridgewater—D. A. M'Cready.
Beaver—H. Miller.
New Brighton—J. Swaney.
Beaver Falls—S. T. Mitchell.
Concord and Darlington—R. T. Ross.
New Galilee—J. W. Righter.
Enon Valley—J. W. Kesler.
Columbiana—S. Lee.
Lectonia—M. J. Ingram.
Franklin Square—J. R. Roller.
Salem—John Grant.
R. T. Taylor—President Beaver Female College, and member of Christ Quarterly Conference.

CANTON DISTRICT.

S. F. MINOR, Presiding Elder.
Canton, First church—W. H. Locke.
Canton, Second church—W. Hutchison.
Canton, Third church—G. A. Lowman.
Massillon—J. D. Vail.
Greentown—W. Beadall.
Alliance—S. Burt.
Mt. Union—L. Maine.
Marlborough—J. D. Leggett.
Damascoville—G. Crook.
New Elsbonia—J. Bingham.
Elkton—J. M. Bray.
Hanoverton—L. B. King.
Salineville—J. Johnston.
Mechanicstown—John A. Hunter.
Carrollton—W. Scandrett.
Leavittsville—D. A. Pierce.
New Cumberland and Sandyville—J. A. Waynesburg—J. E. Hollister.
Malvern—J. Kennedy.
Minerva—C. H. Edwards.
W. Hunter, editor of *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*, and member of Canton Quarterly Conference.
G. N. Hartzell, President of Mt. Union College, and member of Mt. Union Quarterly Conference.

STEUBENVILLE DISTRICT.

J. S. BRADDOCK, Presiding Elder.
Kramer—J. R. Mills.
Hamline—I. A. Pearce.
Thompson—J. Stewart.
Finley and Mingo—A. W. Gruber.
Smith's Ferry—J. Riley.
Wellsville—H. Conkle.
East Liverpool—A. W. Butts.
Hammondsville—J. Woodside—G. B. Smith.
Sloans and Somerset—A. J. Lane.
Wintersville—J. Mc Keys.
Richmond—J. B. Uber.
Smithfield—I. S. Winters.
Bloomfield—H. Hartley Sims.
Unionport—J. H. Ekey.
Scio—T. Stores.
East Springfield—P. G. Edmonds.
Harlem Springs—J. E. Starkey.
Deersville—J. Leitzler.
Warrenton—J. M. Huston.
Calcutta Mission—To be supplied.

CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT.

J. WILLIAMS, Presiding Elder.
Cambridge—James Hollingshead.
New Philadelphia—W. A. Davidson.
Philadelphia Circuit—J. R. Cooper.
Coshocton—W. L. Dixon.
Cadiz—W. Hutchinson.
Asbury—W. T. Robins.
Martin's Ferry—H. B. Edwards.
Uricksville—C. Gulp.
Gnadenhutten—W. Peregoy.
Winchester—N. B. Stewart.
Washington—J. C. Huddleston.
Adamsville—J. Q. A. Miller and T. F. Phillips.
East Plainfield—J. W. Fouts.
Milnersville—R. M. Freshwater.
Liberty—D. W. Anderson.
Tyrone—J. K. Rader.
Bethel—J. J. Jackson.
New Athens—J. H. Doan.
New Bridgeport and Mt. Pleasant—H. Appleton.
Bethel Mission.—To be supplied.
Missionary to China—B. E. Edgell.

BENEVOLENT DISTRICT.

J. M. CASE, Presiding Elder.
Barnesville—E. Hingeley.
Somerset—J. W. Toland.
Belmont—I. H. Baker.
Bellaire—T. S. Hodgson.
Bellaire Circuit—W. Watters.
Bridgeport—T. McCleary.
Beallsville—T. Hentborne.
Clarington—A. G. Robb.
Centerville—I. Z. Moore.
Fairview—J. Kyle.
Freeport—J. H. White.
Hendrysburg—J. Hughes.
Hannibal—W. D. Starkey.
Morristown—M. J. Stutts.
Moorefield—H. Rider.
Powhattan—S. Lane.
St. Clairsville—R. F. Beazelle.
Mount Pleasant—W. Weaver.
Woodsfield—S. Crouse.
Woodsfield circuit—A. J. Smith, supply.
Antioch—E. J. Sheets.

M'CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT.

S. M. HICKMAN, Presiding Elder.
McConnellsville—W. Brown.
Beverly—W. H. Wright.
Unionville—D. Gordon.
Morgan's Corners and J. Russell.
Rich Hill—R. S. Strahl.
Bethel—G. W. Dennis.
Norwich—E. J. Smith.
Duncan's Falls—D. C. Knowles.
Senecaville—L. Timberlake and J. R. Grimes.
Quaker City—J. W. Robins.
Summerfield—H. M. Bader.
Freedom—S. P. Marsh.
Stafford—W. F. Smith.
Caldwell—D. Rhodes.
Macksburg—N. C. Worthington.
Salem—W. A. Webster.
Lebanon—Supplied by G. M. Wilson.
Newport—F. D. Fast.
Muskingum—A. D. McCormick.
Brownsville—J. Wright.

## THE INVESTIGATION.

### Henne Gives Bail for Trial and is Released—The Power of the Committee to Enforce its Subpœna.

Mr. A. Henne, the recalcitrant witness called to testify before the House Committee appointed to investigate our municipal affairs, and who was committed to jail by Mayor McCarthy on Monday to answer a charge of misdemeanor under the act of March 14, 1872, for refusing to testify, did not apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* yesterday, as it was generally supposed would be the case, but appeared before Judge Kirkpatrick, of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and gave bail in the sum of $2,000 for trial, whereupon he was released. It is more than probable that the grand jury, now in session, will find a true bill, so that the trial may be looked for at an early day.

The act of Assembly under which the information is drawn is very explicit, as it makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, for any person to refuse to testify before a committee of the Legislature, or either branch thereof. But the new counsel on which is claimed by some of the ablest men in the State, renders this act virtually inoperative. The question was raised about a year ago, in the State Senate, and very fully discussed, leading to a motion to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. The question having raised the question whether it was properly within the province of either body of the Legislature to appoint such a committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for the purpose of any matter not connected with their own prerogative. That under the new Constitution, the raising of such investigating committee is a legislative act, and should be done by a joint or concurrent resolution. Senator Rutan held that one body of the Legislature had no power to pass such a resolution. The action should be concurrent. The underlying reasons are, that the new constitution prohibits the expenditure of a dollar without previous authority of law; that an investigation, requiring the compulsory attendance of witnesses, cannot be conducted without incurring expenditures of some kind; and that these expenditures cannot be met by a resolution passed by one branch of the Legislature. Senators Wallace and Stanton held that either house had authority to make an investigation, and send for persons and papers, without concurrence of the other body; and that the passage of such resolution necessarily carried with it authority to pay whatever necessary expenses might be incurred. In answer to this, Mr. Senator quoted sections of the constitution, and held that committees appointed by one branch had no power to enforce a single order or process before it might make; had no power to call a single witness, because the constitution, in terms, denies the power to pay a single witness except by 'previous authority of law.' He asserted that, beyond all question, the proceeding in which the expenses were incurred must be previously authorized by law, and that a resolution of a single branch of the Legislature is not and cannot, by any process of reasoning, be tortured into law.

## THE REFORM SCHOOL

### All the Officers of the Institution Resign

At a late meeting of the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Reform School (late House of Refuge) a resolution was adopted demanding the resignation of all the officers of the institution. On last Thursday the resignations were handed in at the office, in this city, and since then, at another meeting of the Board, they were accepted. The officers who have resigned are as follows:

Superintendent—Rev. R. N. Avery.
Assistant Superintendent—N. W. Hunt.
Physician—W. H. Daly, M. D.
Clerk and Librarian—W. A. McGiffin.
Teachers—C. W. Agnew, Miss Sophie M. Leighigh, Miss Ella Peace.
Teacher of Instrumental Music—S. Arbogast.
Teacher of Vocal Music—W. H. Slack.
Nurse—Mrs. Annie Miller.
Matron of the Female Department—Miss Belle Mc Coy.
Assistant Matron—Mrs. Annie Miller.
Principal Teacher—Mrs. N. C. Kimmel.
Housekeeper—Mrs. Julia Coleman.
Laundress—Miss Maggie Watson.
Engineer—James Montague.
Overseer of Shoeshop and Watchman—Thos. H. Bew.
Baker and Watchman—Louis Herberth.
Carpenter and Messenger—John A. Graham.
Assistant Engineer and Gas Maker—Patrick Flaherty.
The resignations will take effect May 1st.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

### Pittsburgh Opera House.

The charming, vivacious little comedienne, Lotta, had another large and fashionable audience last night, at the Opera House, when "Zip, or Point Lynde Light," had its second representation. The auditorsal seemed highly pleased with the actress and the play, and applauded liberally. Messrs. Locke and Gotthold, with the company, rendered fine support, and shared the honors of the evening. The scenery and mounting was in excellent taste.

"Zip" will be repeated this evening.

### The Centennials.

The sale of seats for Friday night's performance by the Centennials, for the benefit of the Society for the Improvement of the Poor, opened quite briskly yesterday morning, at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street. The entertainment will be well worth patronizing, of itself, and as the funds realized are to be expended principally for the benefit of the suffering poor, there is every reason why there should be a crowded house.

### Complimentary Benefit.

The friends of Mr. George M. Wallace, late manager of the Academy of Music, have tendered him a complimentary benefit, which he has generously declined, and which will come off at that theater on the 4th or 7th of April. We are not yet advised as to the character of the performance, but if all Mr. Wallace's friends turn out, as they should, the benefit will be a substantial one.

### Carncross & Dixey Coming.

Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels, from their Philadelphia Opera House, are announced to give a week of refined minstrelsy at Library Hall, commencing next Monday evening. Among the many new features will be the singing of "Sweet by and by" by Dixey, the "Centennial tableaux," and a burlesque, "The Impeachment Trial," one of the greatest successes of the season. Horace Dorsey, the jolly old Pittsburgh favorite, is now a member of the party, and will undoubtedly become, as a theatrical organization, Carncross & Dixey's is now better than ever, and will, no doubt, have a most successful week.

### Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Cassim and Fritz, Cotton and Birdue, Adrienne Gray, Kitty Sharp, the Garetta troupe and all the members of the combination will appear at the matinee this afternoon, and again this evening. The bill is a capital one.

### For the Black Hills.

A party of six Alleghenyans left at two o'clock yesterday morning, per Chicago express, for the Black Hills. Their names are J. W. Patterson, W. H. Barker, Andrew Jackson Hamilton, Andrew Kirkpatrick and Thos. Smith. They took with them three month's provisions, and each is provided with a Winchester repeating rifle, a Colt's navy revolver, and a bowie-knife. Mr. Patterson, leader, having visited some of the California and Idaho gold